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EEC COUNCIL AGREES ON PROVIDING FOOD AID TO PRC

OW180141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Brussels, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the European Communities have reached an agreement in principle on providing food aid for the People's Republic of China, a spokesman of the EEC council announced here this evening.

The aid, which amounts to 5.2 million European units of account (about \$6.24 million), was approved at the two-day EEC council meeting end today.

The ten EEC countries agreed that they would grant 2,000 tonnes of milk powder (worth about 1.2 million EUA) and 8,000 tonnes of rape oil (worth about 4 million EUA) to help the two Chinese provinces (Hebei and Hubei) stricken with droughts and floods respectively.

The EEC food aid, the first of its kind to China, was approved after the EEC countries had looked into the situation in the afflicted regions and into their own possibilities.

At the meeting, the ten EEC foreign ministers also decided to grant \$1,070,000 worth of medical and food aid to the people of El Salvador.

The EEC foreign ministers were reported to have met with the Spanish foreign minister yesterday and expressed their willingness to intensify the negotiations with Spain for its entry into the EEC.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY--The China Construction Company is actively expanding business abroad. The company has signed 109 construction contracts with clients in North Yemen, Iraq and other countries and areas. The company was established in 1979. It has five branch offices in North Yemen, Iraq, Thailand, Hong Kong and Macao. The construction projects mentioned above include houses, office buildings, hotels, restaurants, hospitals and so forth. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Mar 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. REARMAMENT PLANS

HK171530 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 81 p 7

[Newsletter from America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Fei [3769 7378]: "U.S. Plan for Rearmament"]

[Text] Recently, regardless of whether on Capitol Hill, on television or in newspapers, people are debating Reagan's recovery program. The first part of this program is the program for economic recovery put forward by Reagan on 18 February, and the second part is the program for military recovery recently proposed by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

On 10 March, President Reagan submitted his revised 1982 budget to Congress. Estimated gross revenue is set at \$650.3 billion, total spending is fixed at \$695.3 billion and the deficit amounts to \$45 billion. The new budget has trimmed another \$13.8 billion in total spending from the budget proposed on 18 February, making it \$48.6 billion less in total spending than the budget proposed by Carter earlier this year. In the budget of 18 February, Budget Director David Stockman had trimmed 83 items of spending from the budget. This time, he has trimmed another 200 items, making a total of more than 300 items trimmed. He said that no agency in the administration "will escape" these cuts.

However, things are not so simple. Under Stockman's axe, one agency enjoyed exceptional advantage, and that is the Pentagon.

On 4 March and 10 March, Defense Secretary Weinberger submitted a revised military budget for "rearming the United States" to Congress. According to the new budget, the new military allocation for 1981 will be \$178 billion and for 1982, \$222.2 billion. This represents an increase of 12.4 percent and 14.6 percent respectively over Carter's budget. Moreover, the military allocation from 1983 to 1986 will continue to increase by 7 percent each year.

What do these astronomical figures mean? We might as well use President Reagan's picturesque analogy. When talking about the huge U.S. deficit of nearly \$1,000 billion, Reagan on 18 February said: "If you have in your hands a stack of 1,000 dollar bills 4 inches high, you will be a millionaire. However, a stack of 1000 dollar bills equal to \$1,000 billion will be 67 miles high!" Now, is not a stack of 1000 dollar bills equal to \$1300 billion more than 67 miles high? Let us not forget that the \$1,000 billion national debt was the accumulation of deficits by past U.S. administrations over the last 20 years whereas the \$1,300 billion in military spending will be spent over the next 5 years.

Weinberger in his speech emphasized that Soviet military investments in the last 10 years, based on the 1982 U.S. dollar equivalent, have exceeded those of the United States by \$355 billion, U.S. military strength is already "lagging dangerously behind the Soviet Union," and "we are forced to carry out what is obviously a long-term military and political race with the Soviet Union." "Our proposal for increasing military spending will quickly and greatly increase our capabilities so that we will be able to counter the Soviet threat in all categories and all areas vital to our national interests." Although Weinberger has carefully avoided the mention of "Soviet superiority," the media here have generally pointed out that the 5-year program for military expansion of the Reagan administration is the greatest military expansion action in peacetime. This marks an important turning point in U.S. national policy and is aimed at military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Judging from the distribution of allocations in the 5-year military expansion program of the Reagan administration, although every sector has been provided for, the focus is on such conventional arms as battleships, tanks and planes and not on strategic nuclear force. According to the Washington POST, these tough guys can see and have given people the deep impression that these arms can "not only make a display of force in peacetime, but can also be used in nonnuclear partial wars." [paragraph continues]

New York TIMES military commentator Drew Middleton said: Judging from the testimonies of such people as Weinberger, it can be seen that "although the threat of nuclear war still exists, it has already greatly diminished. Military preparations will now be centered on conventional force." The impression obtained by people is that an important consideration of the Reagan administration on future strategy seems to be to maintain the posture of nuclear threat while paying special attention to the preparation of a conventional force to use in strengthening confrontation with the Soviet Union in such critical areas as the Persian Gulf.

Under the new Reagan plan, the navy has received greater attention and obtained the most allocations. This shows that expanding the navy is the key point in this military expansion program. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said: This rebuilding of the navy is for the sake of "restoring the indisputable naval superiority of the U.S. Navy and adopting an offensive strategy."

The Pentagon reveals that the U.S. plan for rebuilding the navy is: 1) increasing the number of warships from the present 456 to 600. This includes the building of a Nimitz class nuclear aircraft carrier and a nuclear assault submarine and the reconversion of a retired aircraft carrier and two battleships in mothballs; 2) increasing the number of special naval task forces backed by giant carriers from the present 12 to 15; 3) increasing the two existing ocean fleets to three, that is, apart from the Atlantic Ocean Fleet and the Pacific Ocean Fleet, adding an Indian Ocean Fleet.

In the last decade and more, the Soviet Union has stepped up its military expansion and also attempted to use its local military superiority to press for political advantages. There is a strong sentiment in U.S. political circles for strengthening national defense and keeping the ratio of military strength from lagging behind the Soviet Union in the 1980's. They hold that as a major nation fronting on two oceans, relying on imports for 40 percent of its oil for domestic consumption and shouldering heavy commitments to its allies, the United States must restore its naval supremacy at all costs and must definitely not lose this supremacy to the Soviet Union. Therefore, Weinberger's enormous plan for rearming the United States will receive favorable treatment from most of the congressmen.

However, the spending of such a huge sum of money in peacetime to rearm will naturally involve a certain amount of risk. Nobel prize winner Wassily Leontief said: "If not properly handled, this sudden increase of military spending will lead to higher inflation, greater imbalance in expenditure and income, higher interest rates and the drying up of productive investment." It can be anticipated that this plan on paper must still be approved by Congress before it can be put into practice, and this will be a long and painful process.

U.S. DEMANDS USSR INFORMATION ON EXERCISES

OW171246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has asked the Soviet Union to supply advance information to the West on the size of its upcoming military exercises near Poland, according to reports from Washington quoting State Department spokesman William Dyess yesterday.

Under the Helsinki Pact, the Soviet Union is obliged to give advance notice of any exercises involving over 25,000 troops. Even if the size of the force is smaller, Dyess noted, it would ease tensions if information were provided. Last week, both President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig expressed concern over the un-notified huge size of the forthcoming Soviet-led manoeuvres.

The U.S. demand for information was incidentally paralleled with the successful launching yesterday of a secret, ultra-sophisticated spy satellite from Cape Canaveral. The largest ever launched by the United States, the satellite will be placed in a stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Equator and will monitor Africa and the Middle East across to the western Soviet Union border with central Europe. It can detect missile launching from both land and sea as well as troop movements in finer details and with far greater accuracy, high level U.S. sources said.

U.S. TO SELL SURVEILLANCE PLANES TO SAUDIS

OW180718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration, trying to contain Soviet expansion in the oil-rich Persian Gulf and cope with the challenges to the region's security, has decided to sell aerial surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia, State Department spokesman William Dyess confirmed today.

The U.S. Administration has informed Saudi Arabia of its willingness to provide the aircraft. But no decisions in regard to the type and number will be taken until after discussions with the Saudis in the context of their defense requirements, the spokesman said. The aircraft will be provided to Saudi Arabia for "the protection of the oil fields," he noted.

Sources here disclosed last week that highly advanced radar planes, called AWACS, will be sold to Saudi Arabia. Strengthening Saudi Arabia's defence constitutes part of the Reagan administration's foreign policy now still under review to protect the oil flow from the Persian Gulf which provides about 40 percent of the overall oil needs of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

U.S. DISCLOSES COMPREHENSIVE AID PROGRAM FOR EGYPT

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. Administration yesterday unveiled a nearly 2 billion dollar military and economic aid program for Egypt, according to a UPI report from Washington.

The request came some two weeks before Secretary of State Alexander Haig's first official trip to the Middle East. He plans to meet with President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in early April.

In statements to a House of Representatives subcommittee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper stressed that Egypt must modernize its armed forces and that the security aid for that country must be viewed "in the context of the prevailing instability in the region and the adventurism of some states there." "The closeness, the importance and the magnitude of our ties are unusual in our relations worldwide," Draper said. "They deserve our full measure of support."

Draper outlined a fiscal 1982 U.S. aid program that includes \$750 million in security-related economic support funds, \$900 million in foreign military sales credits, \$337 million in food sales and \$2 million for the training of some 250 Egyptian officers.

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH CHINESE-AMERICAN WRITERS

OW171522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, told a delegation of Chinese American writers today that China's current political situation is marked by unity and stability.

"At present, we have a great deal of work to do in the development of the economy, culture and education. We are willing to strengthen friendly contacts and exchanges in various fields with all peace-loving countries and their peoples," he said.

The delegation is led by John Ching-yu Wang and his assistant, Leo Ou-fan Lee. Other members of the delegation are: Yin Chuang, Ching-mao Cheng, Wen-tao Cheng, Joseph Shiu-ming Lau and Ching-hsien Wang.

As teachers at American universities, all seven members of the delegation have been engaged in literary writing and academic research.

At the meeting, Liao Chengzhi briefed the writers on China's situation and answered questions raised by them.

In a discussion at an afternoon tea party, the Chinese American writers exchanged their experiences with Chinese writers in Beijing.

SOVIET 'PEACE' OFFENSIVE SET BACK IN JAPAN

OW180343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 16 Mar 81

[XINHUA correspondents' consolidated report: "Brezhnev's Diplomatic Offensive Foiled in Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--As soon as Brezhnev launched a diplomatic offensive at the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy started a diplomacy of smiles in Japan. This ambassador wants to have talks with leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. He has made repeated requests also to hold talks with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and called for a "relationship of trust" between the Soviet Union and Japan. Commenting on this, Japanese news media pointed out that it represents a component of the "peace" offensive being launched by the Soviet Union.

But this Soviet offensive in Japan has met with a setback right from the start. Polyanskiy first sent out a signal that he wanted to hold secret talks with Prime Minister Suzuki. On 1 March a Japanese Government source states that the government found it disagreeable to hold such secret talks and suggested that Polyanskiy have talks with Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito first. Following this first act, the Soviet side made a formal request on 9 March for talks between Polyanskiy and Suzuki. On 10 March after consultations Ito and Suzuki decided that Ito will hold talks first with Polyanskiy before Suzuki meets with him.

On 11 March Suzuki stressed that the question of the northern territories will have to be the basic point for discussion in any talks between Japan and the Soviet Union. This was a declaration of Japan's consistent position that set the keynote for Japan for the talks.

During a meeting between three Liberal Democratic Party leaders and Polyanskiy the same day, the Japanese side made it clear at the outset that there will be no friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union as long as the question of the northern territories remains unresolved. This showed the Soviet side that its attempt to avoid this key issue in Japanese-Soviet relations would not serve any purpose.

On 15 March Foreign Minister Ito held talks with Polyanskiy. In accordance with the tune set by Brezhnev, the Soviet ambassador suggested establishing a "relationship of trust" with Japan. Ito's reply was: "In establishing a relationship of trust between Japan and the Soviet Union, the important thing is to solve the territorial issue." After this round the Soviet ambassador to Japan realized that things did not look good. Therefore, when he met with Ito, he did not mention a word about holding talks with Prime Minister Suzuki.

Commenting on the Ito-Polyanskiy meeting today, the major newspaper in Tokyo points out that the primary intention of the Soviet Union in launching its "peace" offensive is to restrain Japan in the forthcoming Japan-U.S. talks. KEIZAI SHIMBUN notes that the reason Polyanskiy rushed for his meeting with Ito on a Sunday (15 March) was that Ito was scheduled for a visit to the United States on the 21st. This showed that Moscow's attempt is to "stop Japan from leaning toward the United States with regard to dealings with the Soviet Union." The Japanese papers also present their analysis that the Soviet Union, having noticed some growth recently in disagreements Japan and West Europe have with the United States, intends to create a breach in Japan in order to undermine relations between Japan, West Europe and the United States.

The Japanese prime minister today again made known that "if a renewed request for a meeting, including summit talks, is made (by the Soviet Union) with the understanding that there exists this fundamental territorial issue in relations between the two countries (of Japan and the Soviet Union), I am willing to see him (Brezhnev)." In its evening edition today, YOMIURI SHIMBUN interprets this to mean that there will be two conditions for any Japanese-Soviet dialogue in the future: 1) insist that the Soviet Union be the one to take the initiative; 2) demand that the territorial issue be the subject. This is a clear and firm answer to the Soviet strategy of prattling about a "relationship of trust" between Japan and the Soviet Union while deliberately trying to ignore the matter of the northern territories.

Japan-USSR Relations

OW180724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 18 Mar 81

["Commentary: How Can Hegemonism Build Confidence--By Correspondent Guo Ping"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The root cause of the existing "non-confidence" relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is the continued Soviet occupation and military build-up on the four Japanese northern islands off Hokkaido. Therefore, there is no point for the Soviet Union in talking about establishing "confidence-building" relations between the two countries.

This is said in a XINHUA commentary by correspondent Guo Ping today, which referred to the extravagant talk about building relations of confidence between Japan and the USSR by Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dimitriy Polyanskiy on March 15 when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito at his own request.

The commentary says to improve Japanese-Soviet relations the Soviet Union should make a fresh start. First of all, it should return the northern territories to Japan. The fact that the Soviet ambassador was in such a hurry to meet Japanese leaders had made others assume that his country would make new proposals to settle the territorial dispute so as to improve its relations with Japan. But according to the Japanese KYODO NEWS SERVICE, during the meeting the Soviet ambassador refused to discuss the problem of northern islands. He said threateningly, "Persistence on the territorial problem would lead to more complicated relations." That is to say the Soviet Union will continue its occupation of Japanese islands and Japan must shut up its mouth and have "confidence" in the Soviet Union.

The commentary notes it is inconceivable that Japan will humbly accept such "confidence-building" relations. It is just and reasonable for Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to refuse to have talks with the Soviet ambassador.

JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN PRC FOR TALKS

OW171626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Toshiwo Doko, president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and his party arrived in Beijing this evening. His visit to China is at the invitation of Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu.

Toshiwo Doko and the members of his party will exchange views with Chinese leaders on relevant problems dealing with the development of Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations during their two-day stay in Beijing.

The Japanese guests were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Xiwen and Hiromoto Seki, counsellor at the Japanese Embassy here.

Meeting With Gu Mu

OW181111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu Wednesday sought Japanese loans to continue construction of four petrochemical plants. But the vice premier, in charge of plant projects, said China does not plan to resume the second-stage construction work for the Baoshan steel mill in Shanghai. Informed sources said Gu Mu made this known when he met Toshiwo Doko, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Doko, honorary president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), arrived earlier for talks with Chinese officials on China's cancellation of plant construction projects.

The sources said Gu Mu wants credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, low-interest governmental funds and loans from commercial banks.

Doko later met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang but the substance of the talks was not immediately disclosed.

Doko met Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping at the Great Hall of the People in the evening and exchanged views on the Chinese cancellation of plant projects. Deng apologized for having caused trouble to Japanese enterprises involved in the projects and said he hopes some clues for solution could emerge during Doko's stay in Beijing.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW181216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang today said that in the long run China and Japan should study how to better exploit China's energy resources, apart from taking positive and appropriate steps to solve problems involving China's importing projects from Japan. He made the statement at a meeting in Beijing with Toshiwo Doko, president of the Japan-China Association of Economy and Trade, and his party. Briefing the Japanese guests on China's current economic readjustment, Premier Zhao said: "This is a positive policy. It does not represent any change in China's determination to realize its modernization program, nor does it mean any change in the policy of continuing economic reform or in the policy of expanding economic cooperation with other countries." Zhao Ziyang thanked 85-year-old Toshiwo Doko for his efforts to enhance friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Doko said: "Japan and China have had very close relations. We are looking forward to the development of China's economy." He went on to say that Japan would do its utmost to cooperate with China to solve the problems arising from the suspension of importing Japanese projects by China. Present at the meeting were Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, Cui Chun, and the Japanese ambassador to China, Mr Kenzo Yoshida.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON DEFENSE OF WORLD PEACE

OW171526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--"The most important task confronting the peace-loving people of the world at present is to struggle to remove the danger of a new war and safeguard peace and security," said Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, here yesterday evening, according to KCNA. Speaking at the banquet given in his honour by visiting Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, he said: "The people the world over will not tolerate any acts of aggression and war by imperialists. They want to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in all continents, all regions and all countries." He pledged that the Korean Workers' Party would firmly struggle together with the Japan Socialist Party to make northeast Asia both a nuclear-free and a peace zone.

Talks were held earlier between the Korean Workers' Party delegation headed by Kim Il-song and the Japan Socialist Party delegation headed by Ichio Asukata and a joint declaration on the establishment of a northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone was made public yesterday. The declaration proposed the following: all the nuclear weapons deployed in the northeast Asian region should be withdrawn and destroyed and the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be totally prohibited; the foreign military bases and foreign troops which have illegally built and deployed against the will of the northeast Asian peoples should be withdrawn; the military bloc formed in the northeast Asian region for the purpose of aggression should be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted; the scope of the northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters.

RENMIN RIBAO: ANTI-SOVIET STRUGGLE IN AFGHANISTAN

HK170935 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Li Yunfei [2621 0061 7378]: "The People Are Carrying Out Real Resistance"]

[Text] Recently, the Soviet propaganda machine has been incessantly publicizing stories saying that the Afghan situation "has gradually returned to normal." Brezhnev even openly bragged at the 26th Congress of the CPSU that the Karmal regime has been "strengthened." However, illusions cannot really take the place of harsh reality.

The Afghan people's struggle against aggression has triumphantly entered its second year. At present, guerrillas are actively fighting in the vast mountainous and rural areas. According to incomplete statistics, since last winter and this spring Afghan freedom fighters have been operating in more than 20 provinces, including Paktia, Nangarhar, Parvan, Laghman, Balkh, Takhar, Kunduz, Lowgar, Baghlan and Herat, dealing blows at the enemy. During this period, Afghan guerrillas have organized at least five large-scale anti-mopping up struggles in the 3-month long fighting in the Pan-jie-er [3382 2638 1585 1422] and Oruzgan River valleys. They cut off the highways leading to the valleys, sniped at Soviet soldiers who tried to repair and reopen the highways and killed or wounded 3,500 Soviet invading troops. After more than 14 months of occupation, Soviet casualties in Afghanistan approached 10,000. At present, there are still 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Since last June they have switched to a scorched earth policy of wanton and indiscriminate bombing, leaving 2 million Afghans homeless and killing more than 1 million civilians. However, Afghanistan has not been conquered and 80 percent of the country is still in the hands of the guerrillas. Only a few big cities, main highways, airports, warehouses and military strongholds are controlled by the Soviet occupation troops.

Even in these places, guerrillas are in their element and very active. Incidents involving the cutting off of highways, the sabotage of airports, the bombing of warehouses and the attack of strongholds are often reported. Highways leading from Termez and Dushanbe to Kabul have often been cut off by the guerrillas, forcing the Soviet troops to airlift food and ammunition supplies. In Kabul, followers of Babrak Karmal are reported to have been killed everyday. In other provinces, the number has been even greater. Although a curfew starts at 2200 each night, shootings and explosions can be heard in the city of Kabul from time to time. On 21 February last year, a mass protest broke out in Kabul. On the same day this year, the badly frightened Soviet troops and puppet regime took tight security measures in Kabul. They deployed tanks and armored carriers to guard all bridges between the new and old quarters and other strategic points in the city and dispatched large numbers of troops. More than 3,000 people have been arrested since that day. Recently, guerrillas and Soviet occupation troops have been exchanging cross fire day and night in the streets of Kandahar. Cases of shootings at night have also increased in the city of Jalalabad.

Because the Afghan guerrillas have the full cooperation and support of the people, they know the Soviet moves like the back of their hands. After more than 14 months of actual fighting, they have made great improvements in their art of guerrilla warfare. Adopting hit-and-run tactics, they come and go like shadows and operate in a very flexible manner. They arm themselves with captured weapons. Besides using traditional molotov cocktails and homemade mines to wipe out the enemy, they have also come up with a host of other methods to deal blows at Soviet aggressor troops holed up in tanks and armored cars. According to Western war correspondents who visited Afghanistan not long ago, the Afghan "people are carrying out real resistance" with "high morale" and "increasingly great confidence." "The way they conduct their fighting proves that they can hold on for many more years to come."

KABUL UNIVERSITY CLOSES DOWN ENGINEERING FACULTY

OW171232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--The engineering faculty of the Kabul University has closed down recently and would remain closed until conditions have returned to normal, according to a report of the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. Over 2,500 faculty students have been boycotting classes for the last ten months while out of 75 teachers of the faculty more than half were behind bars. It was during the second wave of the demonstrations against the Karmal administration and the Soviets about 10 months ago that the students started their boycott of classes which have continued until the closure of the faculty.

Studies were continuing in 13 faculties of the university and five colleges in Kabul, but class attendance ranged between 20 and 30 percent.

About 70 to 90 percent of the schools and colleges at the provincial and sub-divisional levels remain closed. Most of the students who absented themselves from classes have either joined the ranks of freedom fighters or gone to the hideouts, to avoid forced recruitment by the Afghan puppet army.

PAKISTANI MINISTER ON HIJACKERS' PURPOSE

OW161911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq, disclosed today that the purpose behind the hijacking of a jectliner of the Pakistan International Airlines was to force Pakistan to recognise the present Afghan regime, reported the PAKISTAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Addressing a meeting in Rawalpindi, the minister said that Islamabad was told to recognise the Kabul regime in order to have the hijacked airliner back. But he said, "We refused to compromise on our principled stand which is backed and upheld by the entire Islamic world." The government resisted the external pressure to compromise on a matter of fundamental importance to the entire Islamic world, he added.

BRIEFS

INDIAN CHARGE IN SHANGHAI--A.B. Patwardhan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in China, has visited Shanghai. On 12 March he called at the Shanghai Municipal People's Government and was met by Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 81 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA--Colombo, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Gao E [7559 6948], PRC ambassador to Sri Lanka, presented credentials to Sri Lanka President Jayewardene on 16 March. Gao E arrived in Colombo on 15 March. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 16 Mar 81 OW]

FRANCE ON INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

OW171514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet reaffirmed here today that "France would like to see cessation of the external interference in El Salvador, which is keeping the civil war going in that country." He made these remarks during talks with the visiting Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto, who arrived here yesterday afternoon and left for home this evening. The two sides discussed the situation in Central America and particularly in El Salvador.

Francois-Poncet noted, "Only a political solution and social reforms could put an end to the civil war."

D'Escoto said Nicaragua's foreign policy is based on non-alignment, self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He announced that his country has received about \$15 million aid from France.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS IRISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW171615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Ireland's first ambassador to China, John Campbell, and Mrs Campbell gave the first St Patrick's Day reception here today at the Embassy of Ireland. Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, attended the reception. Also present for the occasion were diplomatic envoys of other countries to China and their wives. Diplomatic relations between China and Ireland were established June 22, 1979.

BRIEFS

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Youth Council of the Federal Republic of Germany left here today for a visit to Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the end of their tour in Beijing. The delegation is led by Josef Homberg, president of the council. The fourteen-member delegation arrived in Beijing on March 10 as the guests of the All-China Youth Federation. During their stay in Beijing, the West German guests met and were entertained at a dinner given by Liu Weiming, vice-president of the federation. They also exchanged experiences with Chinese colleagues at a tea party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 16 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI ITALIAN DELEGATION--On 13 March, Shanghai Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua met the Italian provincial union [sheng lian he hui 4164 5114 0678 2585] delegation headed by Chairman (Franco Lava) of the union. Chen Jinhua hosted a banquet in honor of the Italian guests after the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 81 OW]

KUWAIT PAPER ON FOREIGN RIVALRY IN AREA

OW171634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' in an editorial today voiced deep concern over the U.S. military presence in the Arab world and the Soviet military base at Aden. "Arab capitals are agreed," the editorial said, "that it is necessary to keep the area free from international rivalry because the return of the American or British fleets would expose the independence of the area to danger."

It went on to say, "How can one claim that an Arab nation which has entered into open and complete alliance with the Soviet Union is working for the interest of its own sovereignty and national liberation and deserves a hero's award while the other brother countries which acted otherwise should be accused of betrayal, subservience and treachery?"

The editorial criticized Oman for allowing U.S. military presence there and charged Aden with alliance with the Soviet Union and with placing its military facilities at Moscow's disposal. It said: "No one should hope to convince us that the Moscow-Aden treaty was motivated by good intentions...if the leader of a foreign country refuses to go along with their plan or fall into their strategical traps, they, the Soviets, will be conspiring against that country, disturbing its internal situation and launching propaganda offensives against it."

"Those, who have not forgotten Egypt's situation in An-Nasir's days and the position Moscow took toward Baghdad in the past two years, would know that alliance with the Soviets means nothing less than absolute obedience to them." The paper concluded by urging the Arab countries to work out a plan to be free of any foreign protective umbrella, which would be a sword of Damocles, whatever its form.

LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMAT

OW171300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--The Liberian Government today declared a Soviet diplomat accredited to Liberia as persona non grata and ordered him to leave the country within forty-eight hours. A Foreign Ministry release issued here this evening said that Ivan Ivanovich Musykin, consul at the Soviet Embassy, was expelled by the Liberian Government "for engaging in acts incompatible with his diplomatic status."

Liberian Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews today summoned the Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Ulanov to the Foreign Ministry and delivered him a verbal note containing the Liberian Government's decision. Minister Matthews told the Soviet ambassador, "While Liberia intends to practice genuine nonalignment and encourage cooperation with all countries including the Soviet Union, the Government of Liberia will not countenance improper conduct on the part of any diplomatic officer."

The Soviet Embassy here has doubled its staff since the Liberian military took over power last April.

SUDAN READY TO OFFER U.S. MILITARY FACILITIES

OW171638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--In view of gradual and systematic Soviet penetration into Africa like cancer, Sudan was ready to offer military facilities to the United States in the event of a danger of war, said Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri here yesterday, according to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY.

The president was giving an exclusive interview with AP correspondent Lissette Balouny. He said, "Sudan does not challenge U.S. military bases in developing countries so long as the United States does not intervene in the internal affairs of these countries." "I would like to see the United States give help to the governments of developing countries to defend their nations against the danger of Soviet surprising attacks," he added.

The president urged the United States and other Western countries to increase economic and military aid to developing countries as a deterrent to Soviet infiltration.

On the Gulf situation, President Numayri said, "In the next ten years the Soviet Union will need energy, so it is now swiftly infiltrating into the oil-rich Gulf. It has already taken Afghanistan and is going into Iran. It is doing a lot of trouble in the Gulf."

He said he believes that "the Soviet Union's aim now is to come to the basin of the river Nile, Egypt and Sudan." "The Soviet Union will not forgive Egypt for expelling Soviet military advisers." "The Soviets know that they can do nothing in the Middle East unless they get Egypt to their side." But, President Numayri stressed, "Egypt and Sudan have a common defence pact," and he believed "both countries can put down any military invasion."

BRIEFS

PRC EXHIBIT IN GABON--Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo cut the ribbon for the opening of a commercial and industrial fair at Libreville today, according to a report from the Gabonese capital of Libreville. President Bongo, Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and other high-ranking Gabonese officials visited the Chinese pavilion and watched the exhibits with interest. This is the first time China participated in this fair. Among the other participants in the fair are Morocco, the Congo, Cameroon, Britain and Italy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 12 Mar 81 OW]

GHANAIAN RECEPTION--Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--The Ghanaian Ambassador to China George Harry Arthur and Mrs Arthur gave a reception today to mark the anniversary of national day in the Republic of Ghana. Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy Qian Zhengying and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 6 Mar 81 OW]

PAPERCUT EXHIBITION IN ZAIRE--Kinshasa, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The 6-day Chinese papercut exhibition concluded here today. Nearly 1,000 visitors showed keen interest in the over 60 pieces of papercut on display at the exhibition which was jointly sponsored by the Zairian Department of Culture and Arts and the Chinese Embassy to Zaire. Sampasa Kaweta Milombe, commissioner of state for culture and arts; Kabamba Wa Odia, commissioner of state for sports and recreations, participated in the opening ceremony. This was the first Chinese papercut exhibition ever held in Zaire. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 8 Mar 81 OW]

ATTACKS AGAINST U.S. IN EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA

OW180722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Two gunmen fired about 10 shots at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador yesterday as they rode past the heavily-fortified embassy building, according to reports received here.

No casualties were reported in the attack, the second on the embassy in less than two weeks.

Meanwhile, in Costa Rica, a U.S. Embassy vehicle was bombed on the road outside the capital, San Jose. Three U.S. Marine guards and the driver were wounded. Shortly afterward, another explosion went off near the Honduras Embassy in the same capital and the presidential palace there was evacuated after receiving an anonymous phone threat of bomb blast.

A self-called Carlos Aguero Echeverria commando group claimed responsibility for the two bomb attacks. It said the attacks were meant as warnings to governments aiding El Salvador's ruling junta in its struggle against leftist guerrillas. It specifically warned the governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela and the United States for their alleged complicity in aiding El Salvador's government.

The armed attacks in the two Central American capitals followed increased U.S. activities in the area to counter the growing Soviet infiltration there. Having accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of supplying arms to anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador, the Reagan administration reportedly plans an additional \$63.1 million in U.S. economic aid for El Salvador this year and a total \$117.2 million in military and economic aid next year, apart from sending more military advisers. Forty-one U.S. warships began a 6-week exercise on the Caribbean Sea in early February. Costa Rica has been requested to allow U.S. warships and planes to put in at Puerto Limon.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICA VISIT

OW171646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party workers' delegation left here tonight by air for a friendly visit to Venezuela, Guyana and Mexico.

The delegation is headed by Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RECTIFICATION OF UNSAVORY PRACTICES

HK171133 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Contributing commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Rectify Unsavory Practices"]

[Text] How to improve the party work style is a matter of utmost importance, and the whole party and society at large are concerned about it and are discussing it.

Since the official promulgation of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," our party's work style has improved somewhat as a result of the concerted efforts of all party members. Looking at the whole situation, however, unsavory practices inside the party have not been completely rectified. At present two problems still exist among some of our cadres: First, the ideological line is not correct and the influence of "leftism" is still profound. Second, unhealthy thinking and all kinds of unsavory practices are still common. Some cadres refuse to carry out the party's line, principles and policies; some take advantage of their position and power to form factions; some practice favoritism and irregularities against the party's principles; some practice fraud and engage in speculation to secure personal gain; some suppress criticism and retaliate; some are seriously imbued with bureaucratic ways and are irresponsible in their work, and so on. Apparently it is not enough just to grasp the ideological line; it is also necessary to pay attention to the way of thinking. The question of cadres' way of thinking must be handled with meticulous care. It must be constantly stressed and carefully grasped.

Some leading cadres think that prerogatives and privileges go with position. This unsavory practice is resented and many people complain about it. Specific reasons for seeking privileges vary from person to person. Some of these phenomena are actually reflections of the vestiges of the old society in our party and government organs. These include the bureaucratic work style of standing high above the masses, the tight security measures taken against the masses and ordinary cadres as though they were enemies, the practice of indulging in extravagant feasting and waste, and so on. This kind of behavior surfaced during the 10 years of turmoil when our cadres' minds were corrupted by an overflow of feudal and other nonproletarian ideas. It included taking advantage of position and power to secure job assignments for relatives, children and friends, obtaining commodities in short supply or of good quality on the pretext of trial use, seeking special privileges in activities concerning foreign affairs or foreign nationals, and so on. Although the specific reasons for the occurrence of these phenomena are varied, they are basically reflections of the mentality of the exploiting classes. This kind of behavior has a very bad influence and can do great damage. We must be solemnly determined to thoroughly eradicate all kinds of evil practices inside the party and solve the problem of cadres seeking special privileges.

To rectify unsavory practices, we must rely on the efforts of the whole party and of all quarters. But most important of all, we must do things from top to bottom, that is, leadership at all levels must set the pace. Comrade Zhou Enlai said this in 1961 in a speech on the question of literature and art: In order to change the prevailing work style in literary and art circles, "we must first change the work style of cadres. In order to change the work style of cadres, we must first change the work style of leading cadres. And in order to change the work style of leading cadres, we people here must start to make changes first." ("Zhou Enlai on Literature and Art," p 79) This speech is of universal significance even though its subject is the prevailing work style in literary and art circles. We can also say that this is our basic experience in improving the party's work style. Every one of our leading cadres should truly grasp this experience and earnestly practice what he preaches.

Why is it necessary to start with the leading cadres in rectifying unsavory practices? The reason is very simple. "If a person is not correct, how can he correct others." As far as the relationship between the leaders and those who are led is concerned, the leaders play a leading role. Only when the leaders have improved their work style can they influence, spur on and make demands on the broad masses and those who are led and hence improve the work style of the entire ranks. From a historical point of view, the good work style of our party was also shaped step by step with numerous leading cadres taking the lead and setting the example. In the protracted course of revolution, many of our party leaders were able to treat others as equals and work hard. They always set an example for us. Their exemplary deeds have exerted an imperceptible influence on the vast numbers of cadres, party members and fighters; they are silent orders.

From the efforts made to implement the "guiding principles" some time ago, we can see that in those units where the leading cadres always set strict demands on themselves, took the initiative to measure themselves by the standards of a communist and act in accordance with the "guiding principles," unsavory practices could quickly be rectified and the general mood was good. The experience of these units shows that as long as the principal leading comrades consciously take the lead, set themselves up as examples and set strict demands on their subordinates, it will not be difficult to implement the "guiding principles" and improve the party's work style.

To rectify unsavory practices, it is all the more necessary for senior leading comrades to be strict on themselves. The higher their position and the greater their authority, the more influential they will be. Therefore, the higher the rank of a leading cadre, the more necessary it is for him to be aware of what he does, exercise self-restraint and set an example. Viewed from another angle, since those in positions of authority are prone to be regarded with special respect and given special treatment, they must watch out lest they find themselves in a privileged position more easily than the ordinary leading cadres do.

The leadership must take the lead in setting examples. Specifically, the leadership must pay particular attention to the following three rules:

1. Leading cadres must lead the way acting honestly, serving the public faithfully and fighting hard.

First, various practices of seeking privileges that are incompatible with the "guiding principles" and the relevant rules and regulations must be corrected in a down-to-earth manner. Meanwhile, we must seriously study existing rules and regulations and change those irrational regulations. Concerning pay and working conditions for state leaders (including party leaders), we should work out systems authorized by the law, doing so in accordance with the customary practices of democracy.

2. Leading cadres must lead the way in supporting the masses in the effort to fight unsavory practices.

The enthusiasm for fighting unsavory practices among the masses of party members and people runs very high. For some time in the past, almost all serious cases of violating the "guiding principles" and promoting unsavory practices have been reported by the masses to the leadership organs. Some people have tried in every way to cover up their own unsavory practices and have kept their actions very secret. But they cannot deceive the masses; they always end up by being exposed. It is especially gratifying to note that there have appeared among the masses some heroes who are not afraid of revenge as they bravely fight the unsavory practices on the part of all kinds of people. These facts bear eloquent testimony to the masses' concern and love for the party and their trust in it. The leading cadres must wholeheartedly cherish such enthusiasm on the part of the masses. Not only must they fervently encourage the masses to criticize and supervise themselves but also support the masses in the effort to fight unsavory practices, decisively raising a banner in the process. If they adopt an indifferent and apathetic attitude to the mass struggle against unsavory practices, this actually means encouragement and support for these practices.

3. The leading cadres must resolutely support the discipline inspection committees in the effort to fight unsavory practices.

The discipline inspection committees are in the forefront of the effort to fight unsavory practices. The leading comrades must support and help them in their work in various fields. Now there exists a very unhealthy phenomenon. It is called "where there is a case, people seek help through influence." When some leading comrades of a discipline inspection committee take up a case and find that it is a colleague, a subordinate or a dear one involved, they refuse to stick to their principles and practice favoritism. They use various means to make their influence felt, so that something serious can be reduced to a trifle and be forgotten. Officials have also been known to shield one other. This practice has seriously hampered the effort to fight unhealthy practices and must be corrected.

To correct unsavory practices and fight the practice of seeking privileges is a struggle between proletarian thinking and the feudal idea of privileged treatment or bourgeois individualism. It is also a struggle between socialist principles and the influence of old habits. Experience has shown that this is an arduous struggle. A leading cadre must pay particular attention to solving two tough problems in this struggle:

First, a leading cadre must solve the problem of the family. It is more difficult for him to stick to his principles with regard to his own family members than with regard to others in the performance of his work. Many acts which are incompatible with principles often involve the relatives or sons and daughters of leading cadres. These have often been reported by the masses and should be given serious attention. As leading cadres, we must not only strictly "discipline" and "cultivate" ourselves but seriously "govern our own families." Only in this way can we "govern the state" (and of course fight unhealthy practices).

Second, we must get rid of the vulgar practice of cultivating relations. Now, the vulgar practice of cultivating relations is quite common in certain areas. In dealing with people and things, principles are compromised and relations are exploited instead. With power in their hands, the leaders often become the main targets of those who are approached for help. To attain certain goals, people act against their principles, throw dinner parties, present gifts, do a great deal of entertaining and use "business" and other considerations as excuses to grant others many special advantages and favors. When faced with such a situation, should we stick to our principles and refuse to compromise ourselves, or should we accept what is offered and take everything for granted? Another thing is the matter of dealing with our own colleagues and those we know. Should we adhere to our principles and solemnly handle the case the way it should be handled, or should we compromise our principles and let things slide? Such a vulgar practice of cultivating relations is sharply opposed to the principles of party spirit. It is at the root of unsavory practices and has a very serious corrosive effect on party organizations and cadres. As leading cadres, we must resolutely get rid of this practice.

Some time ago the mistakes of some leading cadres who go in for unsavory practices were publicly exposed and seriously dealt with, thereby educating these leading cadres, urging other comrades to learn a lesson and take it as a warning, and educating and inspiring the masses of party members and people. The result was good. However, opinions on this method of work diverged. These opinions should be analyzed in order to clarify thinking.

The first question is: Are we getting into a great fuss about trifles when we criticize the leading cadres for their unsavory practices?

Here, it is necessary first of all to assess the seriousness and danger of the unsavory practices and the cadres' seeking privileges in particular. Some people hold that it is all right as long as a leading cadre follows the correct political line and that the discipline inspection committee is confining its scope of vision to trifles if it only pays attention to questions of work style. This one-sided view reflects that some people are apathetic to unsavory practices. [paragraph continues]

Seeking privileges is incompatible with the purpose of our party and the nature of the institutions of our socialist country. This involves an important question of principle.

The work style of the ruling party is not a trifle but a matter of utmost importance concerning the life and death of the party. A party which has triumphed in its revolution and assumed the reins of government is still in danger of defeat if it does not handle this matter well. For example, a party may lead itself to defeat if it does not handle the following points well: First, the lack of vigilance against the enemy; second, a wrong political line; and third, a corrupt work style. If the party's leading body and the masses of party members go in for unsavory practices, it is impossible to implement the party's political line even though it is a correct line. Examples of the above three points can be found in events of the past and the present. We should take them as a warning.

How can we take the question of the leading cadres' seeking privileges as a trifle? We can easily see the seriousness of this question if we look at the universality of the unsavory practices at present and the evil consequences caused by them. They will completely contaminate the body of our party if they are allowed to spread unchecked. A basic reason why the peasant army led by Li Zicheng and the peasant uprising during the Taiping revolution failed was that, after seizing political power, the leading group pursued personal enjoyments and quickly degenerated. Our party is a political party of the proletariat. However, if we do not strengthen Marxist ideological education and do not resolutely fight against the unsavory practices within the party, it will not be impossible for us to follow the same disastrous road of the peasant uprisings in Chinese history. Therefore, all party members and the senior cadres in particular should attach great importance to the question of rectifying unsavory practices. This is not a trifle but is really a matter of great importance, which should be handled seriously.

The second question is: Will the criticism of unsavory practices harm the good cadres?

This is in essence a question of attitude toward the criticism made by the masses. Ours is a socialist country where the people are the masters. For this reason, every worker, every peasant, every intellectual and every citizen has the right to show concern for the party's work style and to criticize the unsavory practices by all possible means. This is the people's democratic right. Facts also show that a party cannot develop a good work style if it refuses the criticism and supervision of the masses.

The unsavory practices of some people have already seriously undermined the relations between the party and the masses, impaired the party's image, harmed the party's prestige, weakened the party's fighting capability and promoted unsavory practices in society. Only when unsavory practices have been rectified will it be possible to basically improve the relations between the party and the masses and heighten the party's prestige among the masses. This is the first question which we should consider when we rectify unsavory practices. Meanwhile, we should see that people may sometimes put forward very acute criticisms against the leading cadres who go in for unsavory practices but they mean well and try to help them make progress. Some comrades sincerely accept criticisms from the masses and take solid action to rectify their shortcomings and mistakes, immediately winning the understanding and gratitude of the masses. Their prestige rises instead of declining. In making criticism and self-criticism, attention should be paid to adopting a solemn and serious attitude and an appropriate method and getting rid of undue worries.

In 1962, Comrade Chen Yun said something meaningful to the party's leading cadres. He said: "Comrades, we have spent several decades' time and made the revolution a success. We must not let the fruits of revolution drop from our hands. We now face the question of how to consolidate and develop the fruits of revolution. The crux of this question lies in our effort to arrange the lives of the more than 600 million people well and truly work for the well-being of the people." [paragraph continues]

We have smashed the "gang of four" and extricated the party and the country from a crisis. A great task before us now is to consolidate and develop the fruits of our revolution, to accomplish the four modernizations and to build our country into a powerful socialist people's republic. At present, however, the aftereffects of the decade-long turmoil have not been wiped out, our country remains poor and backward, and the people still live in poverty. Under these conditions, a leading cadre shouldering heavy tasks assigned by the party and the people should think more about the people's needs and always pay attention to running the country well, realizing the four modernizations and working for the well-being of the people. To a communist, seeking privileges and working for private interest is vulgar. Bearing this question in mind, we should consciously rectify and overcome the unsavory practices and do credit to our party.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL MARKS WOMEN'S DAY

HK180750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Entire Society Must Pay Attention to and Show Concern for Women and Children"]

[Text] Today is a great day for all women--it is "8 March," International Working Women's Day. On this occasion we would like to congratulate women of all nationalities who are striving to achieve the four modernizations on all fronts throughout the country, and would like to extend warm greetings to women compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as Overseas Chinese women.

The great, industrious and wise women of China are well respected. They have formed an important force in various revolutionary historical periods and played an extremely important role on the nation's economic, political, military, cultural and educational fronts as well as in bringing up the new generation. In the past few years and in the wake of implementation of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, women have made much effort in bringing in bumper agricultural harvests, bringing better industrial and economic results, enlivening the market, promoting developments in culture, education and public health and promoting a good social atmosphere. The most encouraging phenomenon is that there has been and continues to be an enormous number of talented women. The older generation of women have set very good examples in contributing their efforts to the state and the people. Remarkable female model workers, heroines, "8 March" Red standard bearers and excellent female workers have been found everywhere in the motherland. There has been the continual emergence of female scientists, technicians, medical personnel and theorists on the ideological front. A number of awe-inspiring and firm female judges, procurators, lawyers and public security cadres as well as policewomen have been working hard to strike at criminal activities and protect the masses. There are good young ladies, daughters and mothers-in-law who have correctly dealt with love affairs, marriage and family relations; there are good mothers, female teachers and childcare workers who have worked hard in properly bringing up children and improving the social atmosphere. In addition to this, talented female writers, singers, dancers and athletes have been discovered and praised both inside and outside the country.... All this shows that when women work hard under the socialist system and the correct line, and when society no longer looks down on women, the talents of women will be brought into full play, thus, speeding up development of the revolution and construction.

At present, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the people throughout the country are exerting unremitting efforts to further readjust the national economy, realize stability and unity in the field of politics, and develop socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. Just like a person who has two hands, one hand alone is no good. [paragraph continues]

Socialism could never be built without the participation of women who form a force that holds up "half the sky." In this important historical period, the broad masses of women must strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the nation, fully express their great enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness, carry out their own work well and make still greater contributions to ensuring the prosperity of the nation. They must actively create material wealth by bringing into full play their characteristics of willingly bearing the burden of their chores, of carrying out their work meticulously and patiently and of being clever and deft in productive labor in society. In social life, they must continue to resolutely struggle against the influence of feudal thinking, the corrosion of bourgeois decadent ideas and various unhealthy trends, and work hard at their posts to develop a fine style in factories, communes, brigades, stores, schools and inside each family.

The strength of women is boundless. In order to fully arouse their enthusiasm, an important issue facing the entire society is to pay attention to and show concern for women. The emancipation of women is a part of the proletarian revolution. The depth of this emancipation is a yardstick by which the emancipation of mankind can be measured.

Times are changing. Chinese women have been emancipated both politically and economically. But the liberation of women is not yet complete. Especially ideologically, the influence of feudal ideas remains strong, and it is not uncommon for women to be treated unjustly. Some people ignore the role of women in construction, and believe that once mechanization is achieved, women may not participate in social labor. In some localities women are often held responsible for implementing planned parenthood, but it is arbitrarily stipulated that men play a decisive role in housing allocation. Under some conditions men are often given preferential treatment in school admission, employment and job promotion or transfer and in the selection of model workers. There are still cases involving women being maltreated and persecuted in their marriages and by their families. In social life women are still fettered by visible and invisible feudalist shackles. Sometimes they are despised, discriminated against and even bullied. All this is intolerable in our socialist nation. All committees, governments, women's organizations, trade unions and communist youth leagues must stand up for women, be brave in safeguarding women's legitimate rights, protect their immediate interests and resolutely struggle against the discrimination and persecution of women. Therefore one of the important tasks for the women now is to continue the struggle against feudalism. It is necessary to help women utilize their rights laid down in the constitution and struggle for their own emancipation. We must educate women on the new socialist customs in order to help them develop happy families, do a good job of planned parenthood and correctly deal with marriage. We must not allow the tragedy of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai to be repeated. We must resolutely oppose arranged and mercenary marriages and forbid any interference in the freedom of individuals to select their marriage partners.

To show concern for women, we must pave the road for training competent women. The emergence of large numbers of competent women is a symbol of social progress and civilization. We need various kinds of capable persons in the course of building the four modernizations. We not only need women cadres who are skillful in running the country but also need women experts who will contribute their efforts in building the country and cultivating the younger generation. Although there is a great number of talented women in our country, it is still far from meeting the demand. Thus it is necessary for all party committees and all departments to attach great importance to cultivating and boldly promoting talented women. We must help them get rid of any feelings of inferiority and build up their enthusiasm and determination to become useful persons. We must create more conditions for them to acquire knowledge and learn skills. At the same time, women must arduously work and arm themselves with lofty ideas.

Women in China are industrious whether they are women commune members, women workers, women intellectuals or women cadres. They very seldom have time to spare in the whole year. In addition to their strenuous work all day long, they still have to cook, take care of children, and wash, sew and mend clothes when they get home. Ideological as well as practical problems crop up because of the heavy workload borne by women. The leading comrades in various units must actively help women solve these problems. Men comrades must show consideration for women, truly achieve the goal of showing concern for each other and for helping and cherishing each other. They must take the initiative in sharing the family chores. Conditions must be created step by step to socialize household labor so that women will be able to devote more energy to their studies and work.

Work involving children and young people is an important part of women's work. Chinese children under the age of 16 now number 380 million. After one or two decades these children will become the pillars of the state. To concern ourselves with the younger generation represents our concern over the great future of our motherland. For the healthy growth of our next generation, we must allocate more manpower, materials and funds for children and young people. We must strengthen social, academic education and education provided by the family for the children and promote research in child psychology and education. Departments concerned such as literary and art publications, culture recreation, food and public health must provide children with favorable materials and spiritual good. We must utilize the essence of various aspects in our efforts to cultivate people who possess communist ideals, morality, knowledge and strength and who have decided to contribute to the people, the motherland and all mankind.

Work involving children and women involves the entire party. The party organizations at all levels must conduct studies periodically and strengthen their leadership. Recently the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee discussed the special topic of work on women and children and put forward the focal point and methods to carry out work concerning women. We must conscientiously implement these methods. The women's federation constitutes a bridge for the party to maintain ties with women. It represents the interests of women and children. Party organizations must strengthen their leadership, listen to women's suggestions, support their work and bring their role into full play.

People in our country are grateful to the hard efforts of all women comrades. It is our wish that they be inspired and enlightened and set good examples in achieving socialist material and spiritual civilization. They are good mothers and good teachers whom the children fervently love. We wish they would also set good examples in cultivating the younger generation. We believe that Chinese women will make more contributions to the country and the people in the 1980's.

GOVERNMENT VIGILANCE STABILIZES COMMODITY PRICES

OW171310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 March (XINHUA)--Prices of manufactured goods and foodstuffs sold by state-owned shops and supply and marketing cooperatives, which account for 90 percent of all retail sales across China, have been brought under control and stabilized, according to statistics released by the State Administration of Commodity Prices. In Beijing alone, said the administration, 222 commodities have had their prices reduced to state-mandated levels, while "disguised" price rises have been eliminated. Disguised price rises includes the practice of charging standard prices for substandard or simply repackaged goods.

Commodity prices, in the last two or three years, have been in a state of flux because of the rising wages, bonuses and living standards of most Chinese workers. Some increases were mandated by the state and farm price supports generally rose. Other rises, though, were the result of confusion in the market and the attempt by some to exploit it.

A leading member of the price commodity administration pinned the successful price-control effort on the vigilance of local, provincial and the state governments. The measures taken included 14 special teams throughout the country who enforced price control through a system of public criticism and fines.

The stabilization effort is one phase of China's economic readjustment program, which is geared to the increased production of consumer goods and light industrial products. It is hoped one of the readjustment's effects will be to soak up the extra money now in circulation and enable the state to balance its budget.

In December, the State Council called on all enterprises to meet the demands of the consumer market. As a result, commercial departments, foreign trade departments and supply and marketing cooperatives drew down their inventories and put more goods on the market. During China's recent spring festival, 5 billion yuan was spent and thus returned to the state.

MEETING STRESSES STRUCTURAL REFORM OF INDUSTRY

OW171926 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The national forum on structural reform of industrial management pointed out: Industrial and transport departments should conscientiously sum up experiences gained in carrying out reforms. In the current readjustment period, reforms should be subordinated to readjustment. Efforts should be focused on reforms that will benefit readjustment so as to push forward readjustment of the national economy through reforms.

The forum that just ended was jointly held by the State Economic Commission and the State Council office of structural reform. At the forum, discussions focused on continuing to do a good job in reorganizing and integrating industrial enterprises during the readjustment period, continuing the experiments on expanding the power of enterprises to make their own decisions, consolidating and strengthening enterprises' management, reforming the management system of county (municipal) industries, and so forth. Leading comrades of the State Council paid great attention to the forum and listened to special reports on it.

The forum held that to do a good job in reforming the industrial management system, it is first of all necessary to have a correct and comprehensive understanding of the principle on readjustment. In accordance with the requirements of the national economic readjustment, the industrial and transport departments should make serious efforts to readjust the industrial structure, try in every possible way to push light industry forward and energetically increase production of consumer goods of everyday use. Heavy industries that have the conditions, including the defense industries, should make readjustments with the same emphasis and closely coordinate and cooperate with the light industrial departments to increase production of readily marketable light industrial products. On industrial product mix, it is necessary to reduce the production of goods in excessive supply, increase goods in short supply, strive to improve quality and increase varieties and insist on producing what is needed. This calls for appropriate organizational and structural readjustments and getting the existing enterprises rationally organized through reorganization and integration to fully tap their potential capacities and increase economic results. Facts show that readjustment is closely related to reform and has clear-cut demands on reform. We should take a positive attitude and properly handle the relationship between reform and readjustment to make reform subordinated and beneficial to readjustment.

The forum reviewed the reforms carried out since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and noted that encouraging progress has been made in expanding the power of enterprises to make their own decisions, in reorganization and integration, in developing regulation by the market, and so forth.

With the support and coordination of all concerned circles, these reforms have begun to break through the trammels of some administrative and management systems, aroused the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and staff members, invigorated the economy and promoted production. The orientation is correct, and the results are good.

The comrades who attended the meeting stressed: The purpose of readjusting the national economy is not only to curtail capital construction, and in industry not only to curtail production of certain heavy industries and tighten administrative and managerial expenditures, but to readjust the economic structure in an all-round way, bring into full play the potential capacities of the existing enterprises and increase economic results. Therefore, we must stick to reforms that serve these purposes and have proven effective, and must not take the road back. The state's present stress on centralization and unification of financial and economic work is very necessary. However, this does not in the slightest way mean that the past practice of rigid control of enterprises will be restored, but rather that it is imperative to combine centralized and unified planning and guidance of the macroeconomy with invigorating the microeconomy. We must step up the sources of revenue. In short, it is necessary to both reduce expenditures and broaden sources of income, continue to remove the trammels obstructing the development of the productive forces through reforms, push production forward, increase output and income and tap new financial resources. This is the fundamental way to overcome difficulties and stabilize the economy.

The forum made a concrete analysis of the steps to reform the industrial management system in the present period: prudence should be exercised in reforms of the price structure, enterprise leadership system and so forth, which have wide ramifications. Mainly the reform is being done to conduct investigation and study in preparation for future reforms, and in some cases to make experiments at a few enterprises. Other reforms that have already obtained good results should be carried on with leadership and in a well-planned way. It is necessary to seize the opportune time of readjustment to actively push forward the work to reorganize and integrate the existing industrial enterprises according to the principles of coordination among specialized departments and of economy and rationality so as to rationalize their organization and structure and increase economic results. Experiments on expanding the power of enterprises to make their own decisions will not be further increased. But, it is necessary to consolidate the achievements already made, perfect the methods of experimentation and persist in making this reform a success. The forum also discussed and put forward opinions on stabilizing the leadership system of enterprises, experiments on reforming the management system of county-level industries, market regulations, bonus system and other matters.

PLA LEADERS ATTEND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CONCERT

OW172101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--A concert featuring a chorus and music with acting performed by the PLA General Political Department song and dance ensemble was warmly welcomed tonight for its healthy and progressive revolutionary theme. A performance to probe new expressions in choral art, most of the 20 or so songs sung at the concert were new works written by lyric writers and composers of the General Political Department song and dance ensemble on life in the army. Different melodies and styles were employed to eulogize the great motherland engaged in the realization of the four modernizations, to tell of the People's Army's militant life and to portray the heroes of the modern era. As new experiments were carried out in the order of formation, location of the band, coordination of the lights and in many other stylistic respects, the entire process of the performance was permeated with vitality and a refreshing spirit. Many people in the audience said that it was a spectacular performance inspiring people to work hard for the four modernizations and to build a civilization with socialist spirit.

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Wang Ping, Li Da, Liu Huaqing, Liang Biye. Hua Nan and Liu Baiyu joined more than 1,000 commanders and fighters of the military units stationed in Beijing in watching tonight's performance.

On the evening of 14 March, He Jingzhi, Zhou Weizhi and Lu Ji attended the performance featuring the same programs given by the General Political Department song and dance ensemble for the literary and art circles in the capital.

MEDIA REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF PLA UNITS

OW172313 [Editorial Report] The following report on activities of the Chinese PLA units has been monitored from PRC media: Nanchang Jiangzi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 17 March 1981 reports that a PLA company under PLA unit No 32282 learns from Lei Feng, fosters new habits, and does good deeds.

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS USED FOR AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

OW171433 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Taiyuan, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Scientists have for the first time used "land satellite" photographs for an agricultural survey, Shanxi provincial authorities said this week. Agricultural scientists have just finished collating photographs taken by the satellite of nearly 34,000 square kilometers of central Shanxi. The pictures have filled in gaps and corrected some errors in previous maps and delivered a mass of information on soil composition, distribution of forests and grasslands, geology and water systems.

The Shanxi project is part of a national program to survey China's agricultural resources by satellite.

PUBLISHING MEETING URGES MORE BOOKS FOR PEASANTS

OW171258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Figures announced at the national meeting on publishing for rural readers, which ended today, showed that one-third of the 4,400 million books published last year, under 20,000 titles, were sold in rural areas. Book publishers from all over China agreed at the meeting that not enough books are being produced for the country's 800 million peasants. They called on all publishing houses to assign writers and editors to work on books suited to the needs of the rural population and to reprint cheaper editions of books that sell especially well in the countryside.

The publishers said more should be done to ensure good distribution of books among the peasants, including bulk delivery, advance-order sales and mobile libraries.

Peasants spent an average of 55 Chinese cents each on books, as against 33 cents in 1978. The increase was attributed to rising literacy, higher incomes as a result of the government's rural economic policies, a greater demand by peasant technicians for books on agricultural science and by young people for self-instruction books. The meeting was told there was a great shortage of books on culture, and on small-unit farming which would help peasants with sideline production.

Publishers from Sichuan, Jiangsu, Shaanxi and Shanxi Provinces reported that rural readers are buying or demanding more books on culture and education, ideological education for young people, politics, science and technology, literature and art, economics and management.

ANHUI POSTPONES MILITIA ANTIAIRCRAFT PRACTICE

OW171641 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] While studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the work conference of the party Central Committee, the party committee of the Anhui Provincial Military District, taking actual conditions and the general interest into account, has recently decided to postpone this year's antiaircraft live ammunition practice. According to the plan, nearly 700 local trucks would be used to tow antiaircraft guns and more than 110 dun of gasoline would be needed for the purpose.

In examining and discussing the plan, the military district party committee agreed that this was an important year for further readjusting the national economy and that we should take practical action in sharing the cares and burdens of the state by trying in every possible way to save material and financial resources and manpower. The party committee therefore decided to postpone the antiaircraft live ammunition practice by militiamen and reported this decision to higher authorities.

The provincial military district party committee also studied measures to offset the effects of the postponement of the firing practice. It decided to organize work teams of 21 office cadres led by 6 leading comrades of the provincial military district. These work teams will go to militia units equipped with relatively more antiaircraft guns to investigate and study the situation in militia training and to give militiamen on-the-spot guidance. At the same time, arrangements have been made for rebuilding militia antiaircraft artillery training grounds, and this activity is being vigorously carried out.

XINHUA RIBAO URGES CCP MEMBERS TO STAND FIRM

OW180430 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Report on 18 March XINHUA RIBAO commentator's article carried on the front page of the paper and entitled: "Each and Every Communist Party Member Must Possess a High Degree of Consciousness and Resolutely Implement the Line, Principles and Policies Formulated by the Party Since Its Third Plenary Session"]

[Text] The article says: The line, principles and policies formulated by our party are designed to guide both the ideology and action of the whole party, safeguard the interests of the masses of people and determine the victory or defeat of our revolution. To resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and achieve unity in thinking and action is not only the (?common task) of every Communist Party member, but also a manifestation of strictly observing party discipline and consciously safeguarding the unity and solidarity of our party. China's democratic revolution relied on the leadership of our party, as does China's socialist construction. In short, the Communist Party is capable of leading China's socialist construction to advance along the correct road. This is primarily because our party follows a Marxist line. However, after a correct line is formulated, it is important to rely on the cadres to lead the masses of people to carry it out through painstaking struggle. As far as this particular point is concerned, the strength of a communist party lies in the party members' boundless loyalty to the party Central Committee, to the masses of people, and to the socialist cause. Furthermore, our party discipline stipulates that individuals should submit themselves to party organizations, the minority should submit to the majority, the lower levels should submit to the higher levels and the whole party should submit to the party Central Committee.

If we deviate from the party members' boundless loyalty to the party or from strict party discipline, there can be no unity in thinking and action within our party and no (?vitality) as well.

The article says: Since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of important policy decisions to set things right, thoroughly overhaul the people's thinking and overcome the longstanding left mistakes, thus creating a far-reaching impact on the political and economic lives of the whole country. These important (?measures) of rejuvenating and running the country are formulated by the party Central Committee by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's actual practice at present. It was under a most complicated situation that the party Central Committee, armed with Marxist foresight and [words indistinct], formulated the correct line, principles and policies, and led the whole party to wage a painstaking struggle for the interests of the people and for the bright future of the entire Chinese nation, and has scored tremendous achievements.

This shows that the party Central Committee is fully trustworthy and capable of leading the people of the whole country to build China into a modernized, powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. Our party organizations and members at all levels should consciously implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and unite even more closely around the party Central Committee to win new victories. The article says: As a whole, party organizations and members at all levels throughout the province have supported and made efforts to implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session. However, certain questions of understanding should be clarified.

Some comrades claimed that emphasis on consciously implementing the party's line would hinder emancipation of the mind. This is a misunderstanding. Emancipation of the mind means seeking truth from facts. Precisely, the third plenary session of the party Central Committee put forth this great call for emancipating the mind to lead the whole party to shatter the spiritual shackles of modern superstition forcibly imposed by the gang of four on the people; to eliminate the influence of idealism, metaphysics and the bondage of left line and left ideas; to understand the world in the context of the Marxist scientific world outlook so as to make subjective understanding conform to objective realities; and to pursue socialist modernization in the light of actual condition of the country.

These important policy decisions of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee were made under the guiding ideology of emancipating the mind, or "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward, studying the new situation and solving new problems. This shows, therefore, that consciously implementing the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session does not contradict with the emancipation of the mind. In fact, they are one and the same and are not in each other's way. Emancipating the mind is a long-range principle of our party. To truly uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in our future work, we must continue to emancipate our minds.

Some comrades said: The party has committed mistakes. How can it demand us to firmly implement the party's line?

This is a very muddled idea. Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the policies of vital importance decided by the party Central Committee are certainly not policies based on subjective desire but are the fruits of our efforts in summing up the historical experiences of China's revolutionary struggles.

In the past, our party committed serious mistakes and suffered setbacks due to various historical and social causes. We have paid a bitter price.

However, those mistakes were detected and corrected by our own party. The Communist Party members are not supernatural beings. They cannot avoid committing some mistakes in the course of promoting the great cause. The important thing is not whether our party has committed mistakes or not but rather that we understand and promptly correct our mistakes and improve our work in the future.

We can all clearly see that today the party Central Committee has many experienced and well-tested revolutionaries of the older generation and a number of comrades who are in the prime of their life, have firmly implemented the party's line and have the capability to work independently. Besides, we have the guarantee of a good system including collective leadership. Therefore, we can totally believe that the party Central Committee has the capability to lead the people of the whole country to overcome all kinds of difficulties and promote our cause.

We can say with confidence that the present policy of the party in ensuring the advance of the further economic readjustment and further political stability is the sole correct policy. Therefore, those who create pretexts at will to reject the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies are definitely not allowed by the party's discipline.

Of course, each locality or department will also have to take the locality's or the department's specific conditions into consideration when implementing the party's line, principles and policies. It has long been said by the responsible comrades of our central organs that a locality may think about what has not come to the attention of the central authorities, that it may do things when it is sure they can be done even if the central authorities have not asked it to do those things, that it may take a flexible approach in handling the instructions given by the central authorities if it finds they are not suitable for the local conditions and that it may present its view about an erroneous decision by the central authorities. It is certainly necessary for a locality to act in accordance with the organizational principle to make it known to the higher-ups and the party Central Committee what it intends to do in practicing each of these points, or to exchange ideas with or send a report for instruction from the latter. Meanwhile, all actions that should be taken under centralized leadership must be taken in this way and a locality must obey the unified command.

The purpose of this statement and its practice is to create a dynamic and lively situation in which all localities come under the unified and centralized leadership of the party Central Committee. Its purpose is by no means to offer a pretext for a locality to make its own decisions independently and bring about a situation in which policies are decided by different quarters.

In conclusion, the article emphatically points out that there are heavy and arduous tasks for us to fulfill now. We must display a high degree of consciousness to resolutely implement the line, principles and policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session. We must, under the unified command of the party Central Committee, take concerted actions to prevail over the difficulties that lie ahead along the path of advance. When we jointly make unrelenting and arduous efforts, we can be sure of victory for our cause.

JIANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COTTON PRODUCTION

OW171807 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently sponsored a provincial conference on cotton production, during which it urged the party and government organs at all levels in Jiangxi's cotton-producing areas to effectively strengthen their leadership over cotton production, take advantage of opportunities and do a good job in farming preparations so as to bring about an upswing in this year's cotton production.

The conference reported that, despite abnormal weather conditions, the province's total cotton output last year still reached 862,000 dan, or nearly the same as that of 1979. The conference pointed out that Jiangxi's natural conditions are favorable for high cotton production as demonstrated by the province's cotton production since the founding of the country. It said that those in attendance must heighten their spirit, strengthen their leadership over cotton production, firmly promote various types of systems of responsibility in cotton production and various technical production measures, make sure that the planting quotas are fulfilled and strive to increase the unit output so that Jiangxi's total output of ginned cotton will exceed the 1 million dan mark.

Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and all principal cotton-producing counties and comrades of the agricultural departments in some prefectures and counties. Vice Governor Zhang Guozhen presided over and addressed the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee Liu Junxiu, Liu Zhonghou and Wang Zhaorong were present at the meeting to hear the attendants' opinions on developing cotton production and economic crops in Jiangxi. Comrades Liu Junxiu and Liu Zhonghou also addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU SPRING FARMING--Nanjing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The more than 36 million mu of young growing wheat in Jiangsu Province is turning green. The 4.4 million mu of rape in the province will soon bud and bolt. At present, millions of peasants are busily engaged in field management to ensure healthy growth of the crops. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 4 Mar 81 OW]

SHANDONG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In 1980 Shandong Province completed a number of large and medium capital construction projects, increasing the province's crude oil production capacity by 1.41 million tons, coal by 120,000 tons and power by 270,000 kw. The province's 110,000-volt power transmission line was extended by 449 km. The province's recorder and washing machine production capacity increased by 50,000 and 20,000 sets respectively in 1980. Housing construction of 3.79 million square meters were completed in 1980, 4.6 percent more than in 1979. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81 SK]

SHANGHAI'S NEW PUMP--The Shanghai electric power equipment plant has succeeded in making a high-power and high-rpm pump with a hydraulic speed regulator for supplying high-pressure water to boilers for 125,000-kw generators. This pump is the first of its kind in China. More than 1,200 hours of tests run at a powerplant have shown that the pump operates well and consumes less electricity than the conventional model. It is estimated that under normal load conditions as much as 3.6 million kWh of electric energy can be conserved annually by using this pump. The Ministry of Power Industry has asked the Shanghai electric power equipment plant to make a number of this kind of pump for powerplants. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Mar 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG INDUSTRIAL LOANS--Since October 1979 Zhejiang Province has allocated 139.86 million yuan in loans for light, textile and other industrial projects. By late 1980, 277 of these projects were completed and went into operation, accounting for 63.2 percent of the loans. The newly commissioned industrial projects are capable of turning out 575 million yuan of output value, turning in 42 million yuan in taxes, and earning \$30 million of foreign exchange. Facts have shown that allocating special loans to develop light and textile industries and assist existing enterprises in tapping potentials and launching technical innovations is a most effective way to achieve better economic results with less investment. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Mar 81 OW]

REUTER: HUNAN OFFICIALS CRITICIZE HUA GUOFENG

WA171708 London REUTER in English 1534 GMT 17 Mar 81

[By Richard Pascae]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar, (REUTER)--Old colleagues of Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng have publicly criticized the formation of a personality cult around him after he succeeded Mao Zedong in 1976, according to a local radio report. Hunan provincial radio said a meeting of more than 1,000 Communist Party officials in Xiangyin County, where Mr Hua was party secretary from 1949 to 1958, had conducted "soul-searching and self-education and summed up historical experiences and lessons." It said they had paid particular attention to "breaking the shackles of the personality cult" and to residual leftist thinking in the county.

Mr Hua, who lost the premiership last year, is expected to be replaced soon as party chief by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, a supporter of Mr Hua's main rival, party strongman Deng Xiaoping.

Politically to the left of the Deng party line, Mr Hua rose to power during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution while Mr Deng and his allies were in disgrace. Mr Hua is also tainted with over-ambitious economic policies pursued since Mao's death, which have now forced a program of cutbacks and cancelled contracts.

The radio said the Xiangyin County officials pointed out that they had not only failed to eliminate the influence of the first personality cult, a reference to Chairman Mao, but had also created a second personality cult. "Under these slogans, unrealistic targets were set and huge projects were initiated against the people's wishes," the radio said.

The radio said the meeting concluded with a Maoist tenet--that the people were the motive force of history--and added: "Although a leader's talent, foresight and sagacity, as well as his important role in history, cannot be denied, he is still man, not god, no matter how outstanding he is."

After Mr Hua took over the chairman's mantle in 1976, the official press built up his image by referring to him routinely as "our wise leader" until a halt was called in 1978 after Mr Deng re-surfaced from political disgrace. Chairman Hua has only appeared in public once since November, at a low-level meeting last month with a Vietnamese defector.

A secret party document is in circulation criticizing him for left-leaning errors, for the personality cult and for an over-indulgent lifestyle, according to Chinese sources. Western diplomats were surprised by the last point which they say has not been apparent in his dealings with foreign leaders.

HUNAN RIBAO CALLS FOR REMEDYING FRAMEUPS

OW171415 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 17 March front page editorial: "Eliminate the Leftist Influence and Thoroughly Implement the Policy on People"]

[Text] The editorial says: In accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered, party committees at various levels in our province have done a great deal of work in implementing the policy on people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

As indicated in discussions at a recent provincial forum on the implementation of policies, most of the frameups and false and wrong cases which occurred in the four periods of the antirightist struggle, the struggle against the right deviation, the four cleanups movement and the Great Cultural Revolution have been remedied. This is one of the major achievements in bringing order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This achievement has played an important role in eliminating the influence of leftist ideas, reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style, promoting stability and unity and ensuring the smooth development of economic readjustment.

However, we should note that many problems still have to be solved and a lot of work has to be done in accordance with the party Central Committee's requirement for properly handling all frameups and false and wrong cases resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely. Thus, we should have a clear understanding of what we have done in this regard. Seeking truth from facts, we should practically affirm our achievements and at the same time handle problems properly. We should mention that problems are many and complicated rather than underestimate and oversimplify them. This is conducive to our continuing implementation of the policy on people.

To do a good job in this regard, the most important thing is to continue emancipating our minds and to eliminate the leftist influence. A review of the history of the political movements in Hunan shows that we did many leftist things. The editorial analyzes the frameups and false and wrong cases that occurred in the four periods of the antirightist struggle, the struggle against the right deviation, the four cleanups movement and the Great Cultural Revolution and the fact that some cadres and people were hurt in the double blows movement carried out in the first 2 years after the downfall of the gang of four. The editorial stresses: Reviewing history today, we have no intention whatever of getting tangled up settling old scores or looking into personal responsibility. Thus we aim at summing up our experiences and lessons in order to enable us to clearly realize the harm of leftism and to conscientiously eliminate its influence.

Some localities and units have been slow in implementing the policy on people. One important cause is that leftist ideas have not yet been eliminated. After dealing with various manifestations of the leftist influence in implementing the policy on people, the editorial says: Implementing the policy on people and solving problems left over from history, it is imperative to always uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and to follow the principle of treating people leniently. What should we base ourselves on in judging whether one is right or wrong and determining the nature of a case? The answer is facts. After investigation and verification of the facts, all incorrect decisions on cases that were based on changed facts or inclusive evidence must be practically corrected no matter when they were made, no matter which organization was then in charge of such cases and no matter who made such decisions or approved them. In a word, handling all cases, we must respect objective facts, base ourselves on them and take the policy on people as the yardstick. This is a thorough materialist attitude.

The editorial says: Strengthening party leadership is the key to continuing to do a good job in implementing the policy on people. Leading cadres at various levels should take a personal interest in handling difficult and complicated cases and those that are to be reinvestigated. They should examine and solve such cases one by one and should not put off this work or shift responsibility onto others. As for a few backward units or those that have not yet started handling such cases, personnel should be organized to check on the situation and to help handle them. In a word, we must act according to the requirements set by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, effectively strengthen our leadership and do a good and thorough job in implementing the policy on people.

HUNAN CCP COMMITTEE STUDIES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

OW171435 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held the fourth provincial discussion meeting in Changsha on the implementation of policies. The meeting conscientiously studied the guidelines of the party Central Committee's work conference and the instructions of the Central Committee's leading comrades concerning the work in Hunan.

On this basis and in light of the reality of policy implementation, the meeting's participants reviewed the history of the various political movements in the province, summed up experiences and lessons learned, consciously eliminated the leftist influence and were determined to make continuous efforts and--in accordance with the Central Committee's demand to exonerate and redress all unjust, false and erroneous cases resolutely, thoroughly and completely--to do well from start to finish and grasp well and firmly the work of policy implementation.

The meeting held that Hunan has made great achievements in policy implementation work since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. However, due to the influence of the leftist ideas and the hindrance by the two what-ers in the past several years, it was too late to realize the importance of the discussion on the criterion of truth. Therefore, the discussion was not fully grasped. The leftist influence has never been eliminated conscientiously and thoroughly from the minds of a number of comrades; thus, the implementation of party policies and the carrying out of all work has been affected. We must adhere to the guidelines of the party Central Committee's work conference, thoroughly eliminate the leftist influence and be in line with the party Central Committee politically. Only in this way can we do a good job of implementing policy.

The meeting pointed out that, in implementing policies and solving the problems left over by history, it is necessary to know historical conditions well and the historical and social causes that created these problems. In solving them, it is essential to adopt a policy of lenience. At present, it is first necessary to rapidly exonerate and redress the unjust, false and erroneous cases completely and thoroughly in the various political movements since the 1957 antiright struggle. No matter who made the decisions at that time, if a case was erroneous it must be redressed. If the situations of the victims' sons, daughters and other family members and relatives who have been involved in the cases have not been redressed and rehabilitated, they should now be redressed and rehabilitated.

The meeting stressed that, in implementing policies, the party organizations at all levels should strengthen political-ideological work, eliminate all misunderstandings and promote unity. It is essential to educate the cadres and masses to deal correctly with the comrades who are the targets of policy implementation, genuinely redress their cases and rehabilitate them ideologically and adjust the way of judging them. Of course, it is also necessary to educate these comrades who are the targets of policy implementation to correctly view their own sufferings from injustice.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI ELECTRICITY--From January to 20 February 1981, electricity generated by the powerplants under the direct authority of the region increased by 7 percent over the corresponding period of 1980, increasing output of electricity by 31 million kWh, including a hydroelectric power increase of 31 percent or 27 million kWh. Recently, the Guangxi Electricity Bureau held a work conference which stated that it is necessary to effectively grasp production safety and strive to generate more electricity this year. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Mar 81 HK]

HEBEI COUNTY MARKS MONGOLIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW180728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of Zhangbei County in north China's Hebei Province this morning laid a wreath at the local monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces, who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war. The wreath was inscribed: "The fallen heroes of the Mongolian People's Army who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war are immortal."

NEI MONGGOL DRAWS UP PLAN FOR CIVILITY CAMPAIGN

SK180653 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the autonomous regional CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of pertinent departments on 14 March to discuss ways to extensively and deeply carry out the civility campaign on a long-term basis throughout the region and to promote the progress of building up socialist spiritual civilization. Bearing in mind the actual situation of our region, responsible comrades attending the meeting also earnestly studied the campaign and made concrete arrangements for it.

In making concrete arrangements for the success of the civility campaign, the meeting drew up the following schedule for 1981:

1. From March to early April, it is necessary to carry out a propaganda month for the campaign of five stresses and four beauties throughout the region. Efforts should be made to organize the broad masses of people to study the proposal jointly made by the nine units including the national federation of trade unions, the circular jointly issued by the five departments including the Propaganda Department under the CCP Central Committee and articles concerning the construction of social spiritual civilization. The propaganda work should be centered on attaching importance to the role of five stresses and four beauties in carrying out the civility campaign and on upholding the standard of five stresses and four beauties.
2. In the period from mid-April to May, it is necessary to carry out a month-long task of planting trees, flowers and grass and of cleaning up the environment. Efforts should be made to arouse the broad masses of youths and the people from various social circles to thoroughly do a good job in conducting public health and environmental sanitation.
3. In June, it is necessary to further deepen the civility campaign. Bearing in mind the actual situation, various units should work out their pledges for the campaign and their rules and regulations governed by morality in order to systematize all activities in the campaign.
4. In July and August, it is necessary to integrate the propaganda activity of the campaign with the one of marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Concentrated efforts should be made to conduct education on ardent love for the party, the motherland and for socialism among the people.
5. In October and November, it is necessary to conduct appraisal work for the civility campaign and commend advanced collectives in the campaign on various fronts and advanced individuals who have been exemplary in conducting the campaign.
6. Before to the end of 1981, on the basis of the summed-up experiences gained in the civility campaign, various units should draw up a new annual work plan for the campaign in the next year so as to enable the civility campaign to be carried out extensively and deeply on a long-term basis.

Responsible persons attending the meeting stressed that to strengthen the party's unified leadership is a fundamental guarantee for conducting the civility campaign and building up socialist spiritual civilization. Party committees at all levels should take such educational activities as an important task for strengthening ideological and political work and regard these activities as a major task. One of the leading comrades must be in charge of this work. The propaganda department under party committees at all levels should take the work to organize and guide the civility campaign as a daily official task, vigorously conduct investigations and study and continuously sum up and popularize experiences gained in this regard in order to make the civility campaign more realistic and effective.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the Propaganda Department under the regional CCP Committee; the regional Higher Education Bureau; the regional Education Department; the regional Culture Bureau; the regional Public Health Department; the regional Public Security Department; the regional Council of Trade Unions; the regional CYL Committee; the regional Women's Federation; the regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles; the regional Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee; the regional Student Federation; and the Philosophy Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences.

SHANXI RIBAO AIRS RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM PROBLEMS

HK180143 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Report on 17 March SHANXI RIBAO editorial: "Rapidly Implement and Stabilize the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The busy spring farming season has now arrived. The current central task in rural work is to mobilize everyone to plunge into fighting drought, carrying out spring farmwork and protecting the wheat crop. The key to carrying out this mobilization lies in further emancipating our minds, strengthening leadership, implementing the spirit of central document No 75, and implementing as soon as possible and stabilizing the various types of agricultural production responsibility system.

At present about 20 percent of the province's production teams have not yet decided what system to adopt this year. Some places have decided what system to adopt but have not solved the problem of specific measures. The work of arranging, fixing and signing contracts there has not been done well. Establishment of responsibility systems is just empty talk in those places, and could not be said to have been implemented. Why is this the case? The problem lies with the leadership, not with masses. Some cadres just act according to their subjective tendencies and do not respect the masses' desires. Some cadres do not base their work on local realities but [words indistinct]. Some are afraid of the nuisance involved and just want to follow their old habitual ways. They do not like it when they encounter things that conflict with their own interests. Some cadres adopt an apathetic attitude, only promoting responsibility systems because they are afraid that otherwise it would be said that their minds have not been emancipated. They take detours when they encounter problems. Although these erroneous attitudes take various forms, their common root is the influence of leftist thought.

Some cadres have been carrying out leftist policies for a long time and have formed the experience of always worrying that the consolidation of the collective economy will be adversely affected if they depart from the stuff of larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership. They always feel that it is a retrogression to proceed from reality and institute production contracts for individual laborers and households, apparently thinking that the old erroneous methods that hindered production development will be revived in a few years' time.

Apart from stepping up study of theory, policy and party documents, these comrades should walk around the rural areas to see the changes that have occurred there since the institution of responsibility systems and to listen to the views and demands of the peasants. The facts of increased output and incomes show that only by implementing the party policies, promoting the production responsibility systems, mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm and speeding up production development can the superiority of socialism be truly brought into full play.

The editorial stresses: In implementing the production responsibility systems, we must constantly base the work on local realities and suit measures to local conditions. We must stabilize all those systems that satisfy the peasants and do a good job of perfecting them in the process of promoting production.

The most important thing in implementing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems is to organize the basic-level cadres to seriously study the documents of the central work conference, and further mobilize their enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit, so that they will persist in resolutely carrying out the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session and bravely shoulder their honorable task of promoting agricultural production.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN INSPECTS COUNTY'S RURAL WORK

HK180211 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] While carrying out a recent inspection of work in Wenxi County, Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian visited the cadres and masses of the communes and brigades, listened to their views and conducted investigation and study. With regard to the system of fixing production quotas for each household, which has been instituted on most production teams in this county, he said: "So long as it suits local conditions, the masses have voluntarily instituted the system, and it benefits production, we should strengthen leadership, stabilize the system and ensure that it works well." The cadres and masses were very happy to hear this. Spring farming is now in full swing in the county.

Production in this county has been backward for a long time due to the influence of the leftist line. According to statistics, the state had to supply the county with over 82 million jin of grain and issue 59 million yuan in agricultural loans during the decade 1970-79. After the reduced summer harvest last year, the county CCP Committee led the masses to further implement production responsibility systems and correct the confusion in management. Some 65 percent of the production teams instituted the system of fixing output quotas for each household. The county reaped a bumper autumn harvest.

When Comrade Huo Shilian arrived in the county on 28 February, he led local cadres to visit 9 brigades and spent 3 days investigating and studying the various production responsibility systems in force and listening to people's views. He then made a speech at a county cadre conference. "He clearly affirmed the fixing of output quotas for each household as suited to local conditions, and demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership and further sum up experiences and constantly perfect the system in the course of stabilizing it."

He pointed out: "We must continue to pursue collectivization in socialism. The development of fixing output quotas for each household is very limited. However, at present poor production teams must carry out this system. The scope of this system cannot be determined by fixed rations or conventions but must be based on local realities. If it needs to be a bit bigger, then it is not wrong to make it bigger. At present it should be stabilized and unchanged. We can clearly say that it will not be changed. It will not be changed this year, next year, or for several years. It can be changed when the masses feel it should be changed or when the system does not meet the demands of the development of productive force."

Huo Shilian said: "It is more beneficial for all-round production development if progressive production teams organize specialized contracts. However, if certain progressive or middling production teams have instituted the fixing of output quotas for each household, we should respect the opinions of the cadres and masses if they want to carry on with this system. We must not force them to change this system but must help them to make a success of it. It can be changed when they are willing to change it."

BRIEFS

BEIJING QINGHUA UNIVERSITY COURSE--Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The Beijing Qinghua University has added modern Chinese history as a teaching course for students to help raise their patriotism and their consciousness to persist in the four basic principles. Through study many students have strengthened their national pride and deepened their understanding of the party's leadership and their determination to take the road to socialism. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 17 Mar 81 OW]

NEI MONGGOL AQUATIC PRODUCTION--A regional aquatic production meeting was held recently in Hohhot Municipality. It held that, in readjusting the region's aquatic production, focus should be placed on protecting natural resources and improving breeding quality. The region has witnessed some progress in aquatic production over the past year. In 1980, the region produced 11,300 tons of fresh fish, 13 percent over the planned target. State-owned fishing farms netted a profit of 980,000 yuan in 1980 as compared with the 1979 deficit of 530,000 yuan. There are over 2,000 mu of new fishing ponds in the suburban areas of Hohhot, Baotou, Chiefeng and other major cities in the region. The meeting called for exploiting the region's water areas to expeditiously promote aquatic production. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL POWER LINE--The Ministry of Power Industry recently approved construction of a 200-km, 220,000-volt power transmission line connecting the Yuanbaoshan powerplant and (Daban) town in Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol region. This project includes a 220,000-volt transformer station with a capacity of 63,000 kilovolt-ampere in (Daban) town. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Early this year, the Jirem League CCP Committee, Nei Monggol region, decided to curtail the scope of the 1981 capital construction projects by over 35 percent, of which, the scope of capital construction projects with local and private funds will decline by over 70 percent. On the other hand, the construction of people's welfare facilities, educational, cultural and public health undertakings, commercial centers and residential projects will increase in 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81 SK]

SHANXI TEMPLE RESTORATION--Taiyuan, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The 800-year-old Shanhua temple in Datong, Shanxi Province, is now open to visitors after undergoing restoration. The temple was first named Kaiyuan after the title of a Tang Dynasty emperor's reign (713-741) when it was built. A fire in 1122 destroyed the building, and the present temple was built from 1128 to 1143 during the Jin Dynasty. It is situated in the southern part of the city near the world-famous Yungang grottoes. The temple fell into disrepair in the decades before liberation. Some minor repairs have been done since 1949. Now the buildings have been repaired and reinforced, the clay sculptures restored, and trees and flowers planted in the courtyards. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 17 Mar 81 OW]

LIAONING ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON SPRING PLOWING

SK161350 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to LIAONING RIBAO, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government issued a directive on spring plowing on 15 March. The main contents of this directive are:

1. Fully understand the important status of agriculture in national economic readjustment and exert utmost efforts to do spring plowing work well.
2. Further implement the party's rural economic policies, strengthen and improve production responsibility systems and bring into full play the initiative of the commune members in production. We should continue to grasp sideline occupations in rural areas, educate commune members to participate in collective labor and become rich through hard work and collective efforts and encourage them to conduct domestic sideline occupations as long as it does not affect collective production. We must have the courage to deal with a small handful of persons who ignore the collective, party policies and government decrees, who violate the interests of the state and the collective and who engage in speculative and criminal activities and educate them to follow the socialist road. Repeated violators must be punished according to party policies and government decrees.
3. All localities must readjust farming plans according to local natural conditions and exploit their strong points to avoid shortcomings. The general demand of our province is to basically stabilize the sowing acreage of grain crops, including soybeans. Localities with favorable conditions should actively develop paddy rice and wheat cultivation so as to increase the proportion of fine grains. Sowing acreage of marketable vegetables should be maintained at the 1980 level and farm acreage of green manure should be expanded. We must try to raise the per-mu yield of all farm crops this year.
4. Actively popularize advanced agricultural technology and strive to raise the level of mechanized farming. This year we must perform spring farming early and in a timely manner, shorten the sowing period and ensure a full and healthy growth of all seedlings.
5. Do a good job in combating drought and finish sowing before the thaw and while there is sufficient moisture in the soil.
6. Earnestly implement the decisions of the party Central Committee and the State Council on protecting forests and developing forestry and actively publicize the importance of afforestation. Rural communes, brigades, state agricultural, forest and livestock farms, organizations, factories, mines, schools, PLA units, enterprises and establishments must be mobilized to plant trees and to ensure their quality.
7. Doing a good job in spring plowing is the current main task of rural areas. Party committees and the People's Government at all levels must urge the rural commune members, cadres and masses to actively mobilize to concentrate all manpower, draft animals and farm machinery on spring farming. People from all walks of life should also support farming. Cadres at all levels should visit grassroots units, talk to the masses and conduct investigations and study and help detect and solve problems in a timely manner so as to ensure successful fulfillment of this year's spring farming task.

BRIEFS

JILIN POPULATION GROWTH--In 1980 Jilin Province's population growth rate declined to 9.65 per thousand from 13.89 per thousand in 1979, the biggest decline the province has ever had. The population growth rate of Siping Prefecture was 5.23 per thousand and that of Changchun Municipality was 9.14 per thousand in 1980. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 81 SK]

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT

SK180606 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress approved the 1981 economic readjustment plan of the provincial People's Government. Song Lin, deputy provincial governor, delivered a report on the 1981 economic readjustment plan at the meeting. In his report, Deputy Governor Song Lin explained the province's economic situation in 1980. He said: In 1980, our province continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, further emancipated our minds, eased restrictions on many policies in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's work instructions and adopted many measures suitable to local conditions. After 2 years of initial readjustment, our province's economic structure has changed and both urban and rural markets are tending toward prosperity. The economic situation across the province is good and basically stable. In spite of a serious drought in the first half of 1980, our province scored a bumper harvest in both agricultural and animal husbandry production thanks to the favorable climate in the summer and autumn of 1980. The province's total grain output in 1980 is estimated at 1.78 billion jin, 140 million jin more than in 1979, exceeding the production plan and marking the third highest figure since the country's liberation. The province's oil-bearing crop output totalled 110 million jin, accounting for 91.7 percent of the annual production plan. The survival rate of young animals in the province increased by 180,000 head in 1980 over 1979. The death rate of mature animals decreased by 330,000 head. The number of animals in the province increased 15.2 percent in 1980. Some 110,000 mu of lands were afforested in 1980, surpassing the plan and achieving a 20-year high. The situation in both rural and pastoral areas is very good.

In readjusting industry, the province has promoted the development of the light and textile industries which use livestock products as raw materials and changed the proportions of the light and heavy industries. The province's total industrial output value in 1980 was 1.29 billion yuan. Projects under the capital construction plan have been reduced. In 1979 and 1980, 112 projects were stopped or suspended. Urban and rural markets are more brisk than ever. The province's grain procurement plan has been surpassed. With the state subsidies, the province balanced income with expenditures in 1980 and even showed a little surplus. Grade and middle schools and institutions of higher education throughout the province have made new progress. Education of minority nationalities has been promoted. The living standards in both urban and rural areas are improved in varying degrees. Housing projects for staff and workers have been increased.

Deputy Governor Song Lin said: Under the excellent situation, we should realize that hidden dangers also exist. For example, the increase in consumer funds is greater than that in production. The annual productivity of industrial enterprises has declined, while the average wages of staff and workers have increased. The capital construction front is still overextended. The issuance of currency has increased. Prices are climbing. Some industrial enterprises fail to find enough work to do. The province's total industrial output value has declined. Negative factors affecting incomes are increasing.

The province's major targets for readjusting the national economy in 1981 are as follows: The total grain output is set at 1.75 billion jin, the same as the original plan. The total oil-bearing crop output is set at 115 million jin, 15 million jin less than the original plan. The increase in the number of draft animals and sheep is projected at 16 percent, 1 percent higher than the original plan. Some 120,000 mu of lands are planned to be afforested, the same as the original plan. The total industrial output value is projected at 1.14 billion yuan, 120 million yuan less than the original plan. In 1981 the state has decided to invest 500 million yuan in the province's capital construction projects, a reduction of 24.1 percent compared to that of early 1980. In 1981 the province plans to invest 92 million yuan in capital construction projects, 83 million yuan less than the original plan.

UN FAO-SPONSORED TRAINING CLASS OPENS IN XIAN

OW180120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Xian, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--The "loess plateau land resources utilization training class" sponsored by the FAO of the United Nations opened in Xian 16 March.

The training class will hear lectures by four experts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Chinese experts on special topics in a relatively systematic way. The four FAO experts are: soil and crops management expert Dr (Allens), land utilization and management expert Mr (Pennel), forests and water area management expert Dr (Schick), and water conservancy and meteorological expert Mr (Van Field). The 40 students taking part in the training class are from Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Qinghai and Henan as well as from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In order to run the training class well, the four FAO experts and Chinese experts went to Shaanxi Province together in 1980 to make on-the-spot investigations in Mizhi County, located in an area of rolling hills with loess soil, and Yanan Municipality.

BRIEFS

GANSU POWER INDUSTRY--The Gansu provincial power industrial front scored great achievements in increasing production and practicing economy in 1980. Provincial annual electric output amounted to 11.9 billion kWh, from which the province earned 312 million yuan in profits. Meanwhile, power stations and plants throughout the province saved more than 20,000 tons of coal and more than 200 million kWh of electricity. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Mar 81 SK]

NINGXIA AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--According to the regional Statistics Bureau, total grain output in Ningxia last year was 2.40718 billion jin, an increase of 285 million jin over 1979. Total oil-bearing crop production was 71.964 million jin, an increase of 65.1 percent over 1979. Sugarbeet production was 134 million jin, a 270 percent increase over 1979. The number of large livestock at the end of the year was 575,000, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1979. The number of sheep was 3.234 million, an increase of 0.9 percent. [Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 81 HK]

SHAANXI DISASTER RELIEF--The provincial People's Government recently allocated 200 million jin of grain and 7 million yuan in funds to help people in disaster areas to solve difficulties in livelihood. Parts of the province were hit by natural disasters last year. At the time the provincial government allocated them 300 million jin of grain and 19.73 million yuan in relief funds. The latest allocation is aimed at solving difficulties in areas hit by major disasters. The provincial Civil Affairs Bureau recently held a provincial production and disaster relief conference, which demanded that all places make good use of the grain and funds and correct the methods of misappropriating and using it in an indiscriminate way. Corruption must be resolutely stopped. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81 HK]

XINJIANG PLA TREE PLANTING--On 10 March, the Urumqi PLA units held a meeting on making arrangements for 1981 tree planting. The meeting urged each member of the Urumqi PLA units to plant 20 saplings and ensure their growing into trees. Xing Yuanlin, deputy commander of the Urumqi PLA units, and (Yang Zuofu), deputy director of the Logistics Department of the units, addressed the meeting. They urged the commanders and fighters to take good care of trees. In 1980, the soldiers in Xinjiang helped local people in planting more than 2 million trees. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Mar 81 OW]

TUNGHSIANG LOOKS AT ISSUE OF STATE CHAIRMAN

HK180307 Hong Kong TUNGHSIANG in Chinese No 30, 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Tien Shang-suan: "The Chinese Communists Are Considering the Restoration of the State Chairman"]

[Text] The work of revising the Constitution is now being undertaken by the Chinese communists. One of the main unavoidable problems in this work is the question of whether or not to restore the state chairman.

People in China and abroad have all paid great attention to this issue. The Tokyo press reported at the end of last July that China would restore the state chairman, with Deng Xiaoping taking this post after resigning from his vice premiership. There was a lot of noisy guessing and discussing over this matter in foreign public opinion. Although this was publicly denied by Tan Qilong, who was visiting Japan at the time, and negated by subsequent events, the issue has not actually been settled yet.

Zhang Youyu, a noted jurist and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Science recently made a speech at the annual meeting of the Beijing Municipal Jurists Association. Speaking on a number of questions in revising the Constitution, Zhang Youyu held that China should still have a state chairman, and that the duties of head of state should be jointly exercised by the state chairman and the NPC Standing Committee chairman. Foreign circles have thus attached fresh importance to this issue.

It seems that China is now seriously considering the question of whether to have a state chairman. Public opinion trends seem to indicate that China should restore the state chairman.

It is necessary to briefly recall the history of the establishment and abolition of the state chairman in China. The first NPC in 1954 laid down new China's first constitution. This constitution clearly stipulated the appointment of a state chairman and also made regulations with regard to his powers and duties. That year, Mao Zedong naturally took up the post, as the man who had created the state. There was no question at the time of whether a state chairman was needed or not. The failure of the 1958 Great Leap Forward and the series of mistakes caused by the ultraleftist line forced Mao Zedong to retreat to the second line; He gave up his state chairman post to Liu Shaoqi, and China then instituted a "two-chairman system" After taking up the post, Liu Shaoqi loyally carried out the powers conferred on him by the constitution and made an outstanding contribution in overcoming the difficulties caused by the ultraleftist line and in national construction. He enjoyed lofty prestige at home and abroad, and made Mao Zedong, who had retreated to the second line, look inferior. This led to the lawless precedent of Mao Zedong in post-liberation history in overthrowing Liu Shaoqi by launching the "Cultural Revolution," and illegally overthrowing the state chairman. However, even at that time the question of whether or not a state chairman was wanted was not an issue; it was just that the post fell vacant with the overthrow of Liu Shaoqi. It was only when the careerist Lin Biao's strength grew and he was covetously eyeing the throne of state chairman to facilitate his effort to act independently and defiantly against Mao Zedong that the question of the state chairman became a serious issue in the power struggle. Mao Zedong declared on no less than six occasions that he did not want a state chairman, in an effort to block the ambitions of Lin Biao. The deadly fight between Mao and Lin erupted precisely over this issue.

We can see from the establishment and abolition of the state chairman that the Chinese communists were certainly not wrong in establishing the post. While holding the post of first state chairman, Mao Zedong did not express any objections over the state chairman issue. The various problems that later cropped up in China were not faults of establishing the state chairman. In fact in the latter stage of the "Cultural Revolution," when Mao Zedong imposed himself above the NPC and the constitution and arbitrarily abolished the post of state chairman, he was unable to give any credible reason for doing so.

We should also realize that whether or not to have a state chairman is certainly not a question of creating an additional post, but is a question of fundamental reform of the Chinese political system. The Chinese communists want to change the system of "synthesis of party and government" with its numerous defects and institute "separation of party and government," and so there should be a state chairman to take care of and oversee the "government." The current NPC Standing Committee chairman post cannot be reckoned as head of state, but only as more or less a committee chairman. His duties and powers consist of leading the work of the NPC Standing Committee. The duties and powers of a state chairman should obviously be more extensive than that.

Apart from that, there should be unity of system from the localities to the central authorities. At present, below the central authorities in China there are municipalities directly subordinate to Beijing, provinces (and autonomous regions), municipalities, districts, counties and so on, each with a governor, mayor and county head leading the local administration. In addition there are people's congresses at all levels, each with a "chairman" who is separated from the "governor, mayor or county head." However when we get to the central authorities we find that there is no administrative head. This is obviously a lack of unity, together with confusion in system, between the central authorities and the localities. This confusion will no longer exist if the state chairman is restored.

In short, China should restore the state chairman. There should be no hesitation over this.

CHINESE ECONOMIST ON 'GETTING OUT OF BLIND ALLEY'

HK140314 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Report: "Xue Muqiao Speaks on Getting Out of the Blind Alley and Restructuring the Economy According to the National Condition"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The well-known economist Xue Muqiao says, in carrying out its current economic readjustment, the most important task for China today is to ensure a balanced budget, control currency circulation, and stabilize market prices.

Xue Muqiao says: However, looking at the long term, these things are not the ultimate aims of readjustment. The ultimate aims of readjustment are to ensure that we get out of the blind alley, restructure the economy in accordance with the national condition and ensure that our economic work gradually turns from passive to active, to clear the way for carrying out Chinese-style modernization. At the same time, viewing the long term, in order to extricate ourselves from our economic difficulties we must eliminate the serious waste, and improve the intolerably low economic results; and to do this, we must first rely on readjustment, and second on reform.

Xue Muqiao put forward these views at a recent national forum on reforming the industrial management system. The 13 March GONGREN RIBAO carries excerpts from his talk at the forum.

He pointed out: "Retreating" in the course of readjustment is aimed at being able to advance smoothly in the future and ensuring that the road becomes wider and wider instead of narrower and narrower. At the same time, readjustment does not mean retreating all along the line. "During the readjustment, agriculture must advance, light industry must advance, the energy industries in heavy industry must also advance, communications and transport must advance, the commercial and service trades must advance, and education, science, public health and so on must also advance. Of course we must act according to our capacity in making these advances. Apart from the retreat in capital construction, in industry it is mainly the machine-building industry that must retreat, followed by the iron and steel industry. [paragraph continues]

"There is too much decentralization in the machine-building industry. It is necessary to promote amalgamations and joint undertakings in this industry along the lines of coordination between specialized departments. The iron and steel industry must make use of its enormous existing technological force to map out plans for innovations and improvements in more than 10 old iron and steel plants."

Answering the question "Why should we centralize part of the capital belonging to the enterprises themselves, instead of giving them free rein to tap potentials and carry out innovations and improvements?" Xue Muqiao said: "In the past some of our industrial enterprises were managed by ministry lines and some as local lumps; in fact ownership by the whole people was divided into ownership by the ministries and ownership by the localities. Each ministry and locality wanted to build an independent and complete economic system, and it was even the case that every enterprise wanted to build a complete system. This resulted in extremely serious duplication and waste. It ran counter to the principle of coordination between specialized departments which must be followed in large-scale social production. To ensure that our industry economizes capital and improves economic results, it is necessary to amalgamate and reorganize many factories along the lines of coordination between specialized departments, while a number of factories will also have to be closed, halted, amalgamated or shifted to other production. This is a major readjust of our industrial system, and it is another major content of our current readjustment work."

Xue Muqiao said: In reforming the economic system, the question of greatest current concern to everyone is that of expanding enterprises' decisionmaking powers. The orientation of expanding enterprises' decisionmaking powers is undoubtedly correct, and this work has yielded outstanding results, however there are many problems, and we need to sum up experiences and carry out consolidation and improvement. By last year over 6,000 enterprises had expanded decisionmaking powers, and the field had grown very extensive. We must spend a period of time in investigation and study and summing up experiences. The majority of enterprises that have not been adopted as pilot projects for this work are medium and small enterprises whose management standards are generally inferior to those enterprises that have expanded decisionmaking powers. We cannot allow these enterprises to continue being reimbursed for their profits or losses and to go on eating out of "a large pot of rice." We must trial-institute in a planned and measured way the system of taking full responsibility for one's own financial affairs, and stipulate the amounts of profit or of losses allowed by policy for which an enterprise should take full responsibility. The enterprises can also be rewarded for increasing revenue and reducing losses.

BEIJING PUBLICATION ON CHEN YUN'S ECONOMIC THOUGHT

HK140227 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Liqun Introduces to the Party School Five Contents of Chen Yun's Economic Thought"]

[Text] This year's second issue of JINGJI XUE DONGTAI [TRENDS IN ECONOMIC STUDIES] carries a report delivered last November at the central party school by Deng Liqun, vice president of the Chinese Social Science Academy, in which he introduced and expounded on the contents of the "Compilation of Selected Articles by Comrade Chen Yun." He expounded on five contents of CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman Chen Yun's economic thought. These contents are as follows:

1. Carry out construction on the basis of making good arrangements for people's livelihood. a) It is essential to consider both the people's livelihood and economic construction. Comrade Chen Yun holds that our aim in carrying out construction is to improve the people's life. How are we to go about consolidating and developing the fruits of revolution? The key lies in making good arrangements for the people's livelihood and truly promoting the people's welfare. This is "the major national strategy of socialism." b) While increasing the production and supply of the means of production, it is necessary to correspondingly increase the production and supply of materials for daily life; it is necessary to maintain a balance between these two. [paragraph continues]

Chen Yun has repeatedly stressed that in building factories it is necessary to consider the supply of consumer goods in addition to constructing the factory buildings, solving the raw material problem and so on. c) Observe problems from the process of reproduction. Chen Yun attaches great importance to observing and considering problems from the angle of the unified entity of production and circulation. During the 3 difficult years, he proposed adopting a high price policy in certain commodities. This withdrew currency from circulation and stabilized the markets. The entire national economy rapidly turned for the better. d) Attach importance to agriculture. He said: "The questions of agriculture and the markets are major questions related to the daily life of over 500 million peasants and 100 million urban dwellers;" they are major affairs for which all departments must be concerned.

2. Production first, capital construction second. Chen Yun said the first thing is to ensure the production of daily necessities for the people; the second is to ensure the production of the necessary means of production, and any surplus should be devoted to capital construction. He says we should regard the 300,000 existing enterprises as the foundation for accomplishing the four modernizations and concentrate our efforts on tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements there, including importing certain patent and key items of equipment and so on. He points out: We absolutely cannot carry out capital construction by applying the methods of running up a financial deficit and inflation.

3. The scale of construction must correspond to the national financial and material strength. Whether it does correspond in this way or not marks the boundary between economic stability and instability.

4. Planning work and comprehensive balance. Chen Yun holds that only by doing things in proportion can we achieve high speed. He regards "in proportion" as embracing balances in budgets, bank credits, material supply and demand, and foreign currency revenue and expenditure. The most important thing is comprehensive balance. He points out: Comprehensive balancing has to be carried out in accordance with products and services in ample supply, not with those in short supply. He particularly emphasizes: "Planning targets must be reliable, and a margin must be retained."

5. Questions of the socialist economic system. Chen Yun's thinking is: State and collective management form the bulk of industry and commerce, but there should also be a certain degree of individual management as a supplement. The great majority of industrial and agricultural products in the country are produced according to plans, but at the same time there are a number of products that can be freely produced to meet changes in market needs, within the scope permitted by the state plans. Planned production forms the bulk of industrial and agricultural production, and free production is a supplement to planned production. He also put forward five measures: a) Change the relationship between purchase and sales; b) it is necessary to institute decentralized production and management of a very large portion of industrial, handicrafts, agricultural and sideline products and of commerce, and correct the phenomenon of blind centralization; c) abolish those market control regulations that were originally aimed at limiting capitalist industrial and commercial speculative activities; d) ensure that the price policy benefits production; e) carry out appropriate changes in the state planning management of certain products.

REN ZHONGYI, LIU TIANFU TALK ABOUT HONG KONG

HK140139 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Tien Ming: "Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu Talk About Hong Kong"]

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress recently held in Guangzhou was a great success. This was the common reaction among the delegates from Hong Kong.

The provincial People's Congress plenary session was a great success mainly because there was a strong democratic atmosphere. The major issues of the province as a whole were placed before the delegates for discussion, and views were extensively sought. The delegates spoke out freely and each expressed his own views. They commended and criticized the work of the provincial government and made criticisms and suggestions regarding future plans. They thus pooled their wisdom and played their roles as masters of their own affairs.

During the group discussions, the delegates actively spoke out freely. Leaders of the provincial party and government participated in the discussions with the people's delegates and also studied questions of common concern together with the delegates from Hong Kong and Macao.

In their speeches in group discussions, both Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, and the newly appointed provincial Governor Liu Tianfu (the former vice provincial governor) mentioned Hong Kong.

Ren Zhongyi made the following statement: "Hong Kong is beneficial to us in studying knowledge of business management and science and technology. These are what we must learn. However, we must not learn the exploiting system and unhealthy social habits. The 10 years of great catastrophe dissipated some of our good social atmosphere. The current social atmosphere is not as good as that of the 1950's in some respects."

He also said: "I think our current stage works and films are better than those of Hong Kong, but television in Hong Kong transmits 24 hours a day [as published] while ours transmits only a few hours a day. We must further develop our radio and television, improve the equipment, increase staff strength, and continue to improve program quality. Hong Kong television is technologically advanced; we must learn the good things."

Liu Tianfu also mentioned Hong Kong when speaking on the issue of building spiritual civilization. He said: "The central authorities have recently laid great stress on building socialist spiritual civilization. I personally think that there are two aspects of spiritual civilization. In the general aspect, we do not exploit people or run casinos and brothels. We are better than Hong Kong in this respect. This is the essence. The other aspect is that of social atmosphere. We have not done very well in carrying forward our fine traditions and spirit, and in some ways we have retrogressed. At the moment the spiritual state of the people is not commensurate with the demands of the great socialist system and the modernization drive. We must carry out great improvements in this respect. We must have lofty thought and sentiment, overcome unhealthy trends, and stress good manners, sanitation, good order and discipline."

Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu are both responsible persons of the party and government in Guangdong; their views on Hong Kong are of course personal views, but they were very willing to talk about Hong Kong and did not evade the Hong Kong issue as was done in the past. On television, Ren Zhongyi mentioned that Hong Kong's television technology was much more advanced than Guangdong's. The important thing was his closing words: "We must learn the good things." Thus he did not completely negate Hong Kong, as was done in the past.

One recalls that a "polemical battle" broke out in the Guangzhou press last year on the topic of Hong Kong television. Someone wrote an article saying that there was nothing good about Hong Kong television, while someone else wrote saying that specific analysis should be carried out and it should not be completely negated. Actually this involved the question of the universal appearance in Guangzhou of "fishtail aerials" for receiving Hong Kong television. Guangdong had previously promulgated a "decree" ordering the dismantling of all such aerials. However, some people have discovered that these aerials are still being erected throughout Guangzhou, so apparently the decree has had no effect. The problem is that Guangdong's own television must be strengthened; both program content as well as technology and equipment must be enriched.

Hong Kong and Guangdong are neighbors and influence each other in politics, economics, culture, and social atmosphere. The words of Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu clearly show the importance attached to this issue.

BEIJING BANKS IN HONG KONG TO BE REORGANIZED

HK160659 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from contributing correspondent in Beijing: "Boards of Eight Beijing Banks in Hong Kong To Be Reorganized"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar--The compositions of the boards of directors--the leadership organs of China's eight banks engaged in international financial business--were recently readjusted.

With the approval of the Chinese People's Bank, the chairmen of the boards of the eight banks after the readjustment are now: Chang Xanqing of the Bank of Communications, Chen Kedong of the Guangdong Provincial Bank, Cui Yanxu of the Xinhua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd, Cui Ping of the China and South Sea Bank, Ltd, Xiang Kefang of the Jincheng Banking Corporation, Wang Weicai of the National Commercial Bank, Ltd, Li Penzhou of the China State Bank, Ltd, and Jiang Wengui of the Yanye Commercial Bank, Ltd. All the chairmen of the boards are concurrently general managers of their respective banks.

Financial analysts here noted that since China's financial business has entered the international financial market, the readjustment and reorganization of the leadership organs of China's eight banks engaged in international financial business was aimed at further strengthening leadership, mobilizing the positive factors of the banks and extensively and penetratingly promoting their international financial business.

Observers here held that Hong Kong's current financial business has been growing more and more active and bright prospects are envisaged for the coming year. Strengthening the leadership of the above-mentioned eight Chinese banks is thus a significant measure adopted for enlivening China's banking business among the Hong Kong financial circles through its banks in Hong Kong.

The Bank of Communications, the Guangdong Provincial Bank, the Xinhua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd, the China and South Sea Bank, Ltd, the Jincheng Banking Corporation, the National Commercial Bank, Ltd, the China State Bank, Ltd, and the Yanye Commercial Bank, Ltd all have branches in Hong Kong and they also have a large number of offices. The Guangdong Provincial Bank even has branch offices in Singapore. All eight banks are engaged in a full range of comprehensive banking business and they enjoy definite prestige among local financial circles. Under the guidance of the correct principles and policies in China, the business of the eight banks has generally developed and they have made contributions to the four modernizations of China.

However, there have been very great changes in the leadership organs of the above-mentioned banks over the past few years. Moreover, the management headquarters of the eight banks were respectively established in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing and this created inconvenience for centralized leadership and unified management. To overcome those shortcomings, the management headquarters of the banks after the reorganization will all be sited in Beijing.

TAIWAN DEPENDENTS WIN ELECTIONS IN SICHUAN

HK131400 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Mar 81 p 20

[Article by Ta Chih [6671 0037]: "A Number of Dependents of Taiwan Military and Government Personnel Are Elected People's Deputies or CPPCC Members"]

[Text] A number of dependents of Taiwan KMT military and government personnel, who are currently working in Yibin Prefecture in Sichuan, were recently elected as county and municipal people's deputies and CPPCC members.

Yi Mingjun, the younger brother of Yi Jingqiu, member of the Taiwan KMT Central Committee and president of the China Television Corporation, was elected at the general election in Changning County as people's deputy to the seventh county People's Congress. Both Yi Mingjun and his wife were graduates of the Chongqing Southwest Agricultural College. The couple are now working with the Changning County Agriculture Bureau as horticultural and plant protection technicians respectively. Yi Mingjun has scored outstanding achievements in his work and has been commended by both his colleagues and the masses.

Lu Qimin, a cadre of the Yibin Municipal No 2 Light Industry Bureau in Sichuan, is the elder brother of Colonel Lu Yunhua, director of the political and war department of the fourth wing of the Taiwan KMT Air Force, and the eldest son of General Lu Chao, chief of staff of the former KMT government. Before liberation, he worked with the Nanjing Municipal Finance Bureau and the Sichuan Provincial Finance Office. After liberation, he returned to his home village in Yibin Municipality. He was consecutively deputy plant manager of the municipal iron and steel plant and plant manager of the municipal match plant. He was recently elected as people's deputy of Yibin Municipality.

After her husband went to Taiwan, Wang Weixian, wife of Tao Dagang, former deputy commander of the Taiwan KMT Taipei Municipal Garrison, continued living in her home village near Dongmen in Daba township and worked to earn her own living. Although she is now over 50, she is healthy and in good spirits. She has actively done good deeds for the neighborhood inhabitants and has won the respect of the masses. This time she was elected as people's deputy to the seventh Xuyong County People's Congress. Ren Xuwen, daughter of Ren Juewu, member of the advisory council of the Taiwan KMT Central Committee, was elected as CPPCC Standing Committee member at the first session of the first Yibin County CPPCC Committee. Ren Xuwen is now 36 years old. After Ren Juewu and his wife Gong Hui left Chengdu together for Taiwan just before liberation, she was brought up by her Aunt Wang Dekun. At present, Ren Xuwen and her husband Zhang Qineng are working in the Yibin County phosphate fertilizer plant. She was many times commended and elected as an advanced worker.

Xu Shaoqi, son of Xu Zhen, member of the Taiwan National Assembly, was elected as CPPCC member of the seventh Yibin Municipal CPPCC Committee. After his father Xu Zhen left Chongqing for Taiwan in November 1949, Xu Shaoqi and his mother Wu Ziyu and his elder brother Xu Shaowei stayed in Sichuan. In autumn 1954, Xu Shaoqi graduated from the Chongqing geological industry school and worked consecutively in the Yibin Prefectural Communications Bureau and the Yibin motor vehicle repair and fitting plant. He was many times commended and elected as advanced worker in the plant and in the prefecture. Not long ago, he was promoted to workshop director.

Lui Xianming, younger brother of Captain Luo Xiancong of the Taiwan KMT naval academy for commanders and staff officers, was recently recommended by the people in all circles in Gulin County to become a CPPCC member.

At the Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, Xu Qiuyun, elder sister of Lieutenant General Xu Linong, commander of the 6th Army of the Taiwan KMT Army; Yao Zuoxi, elder brother of Lieutenant General Yao Zuozhi, commander of the Taiwan KMT Airborne Guards; and Jia Chenggong, younger brother of Jia Chengji, president of the Taiwan KMT committee for work on mainland China, and engineer of the Hebei forging machine-tool plant; were elected as members of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Zhao Minxue, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, professor at the Anhui Medical College and elder brother of Lieutenant General Zhao Ziqing, president of the Taiwan KMT Air Force officers' school, acted as executive chairman of the opening ceremony of the provincial CPPCC Committee plenary session.

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